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SUPREME COUNCIL IN PARIS TACKLES ADRIATIC PROBLEM

Prospects of Amicable Solution
None Too Favorable—No
Material Change Apparent in
Italian or Jugo-Slav Demands

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Supreme Council, having definitely disposed of Germany, set to work in earnest, yesterday, upon outstanding problems of peace. An attitude of optimism pervades the entourage of the chief delegates and it is hoped in some quarters that within a week the triumvirate will have decided upon the fundamentals to such an extent as will permit them to leave the foreign negotiators behind to fill in the outline and deepen the shading. Whether this optimism is justified, particularly so far as the Adriatic question is concerned, remains to be seen.

Basis of the Optimism

While it is understood that no pertinent topic is excluded from the conversations, the delegates present are concentrating their energies upon the Adriatic. The hopes for a speedy termination of this thorny dispute are based mainly upon the laudable determination of the Prime Ministers to see it through, coupled with the belief that Francis Nitti, the Italian Premier, is disposed to accept a certain amount of responsibility and to endeavor to persuade his compatriots to accept and bargain in the may make. At the same time a story is current that he is making a great point of his alleged inability to return to Rome and face Parliament without a solution satisfactory to Italian aspirations in his pocket.

On the whole it is difficult to understand that any real progress has been made thus far. The Italian demands have not undergone any sensible reduction and there is nothing in the three hours' exposé made before the Supreme Council by Dr. Anton Trumbich, Jugo-Slav Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday, to suggest that the Jugo-Slavs find it possible to withdraw to any material extent.

The Questions at Issue

It must be borne in mind that much more than the mere fate of Fiume is at stake. The Italians wish to demilitarize the whole Jugo-Slav frontier from the Karawanken mountains to the Adriatic, as well as the major portion of the Dalmatian coast, while retaining the right to fortify their own lines. The Jugo-Slavs point out, with considerable logic, that this would place them at the military, naval, and economic mercy of their neighbor and they are pretty firm in their determination not to accept any settlement based upon these one-sided conditions. They have already consented to the annexation of between 300,000 and 400,000 Slovanes by Italy and allege this is as far as they should be expected to go in the direction of a compromise until some equal concessions are made by the other side.

The present prospects of an amicable solution, therefore, are none too favorable, the more so as Mr. Nitti has more than one eye upon Italian national sentiment. The world may, however, rest assured that if there is a need of compromise in this hazy stack of difficulties, the British Premier will find it.

Question of German Prisoners

Commission Informs German Delegates of Plans for Their Repatriation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.
PARIS, France (Monday)—Yesterday General Gassouin and the French delegates on the commission for the repatriation of the prisoners of war communicated to the German delegates, comprising Major Draudt and Major Lepper, the details of the plan of repatriation to be carried out as soon as the German Government furnishes the necessary matériel stipulated by the Treaty.

The repatriation of the 400,000 war prisoners still in France will be carried on via Düsseldorf, Limbourg, Mannheim, Offenbach, Basel, and Combs, as well as by sea from Havre, St. Nazaire, and Bordeaux, and will begin 24 hours after the arrival of the matériel. Between 6000 and 7000 German prisoners will be returned daily to Germany.

Also the Executive Council of the League of Nations will hold its first meeting in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on January 16. Leon Bourgeois is to represent France on it.

Also, Belgium, Nicholas, Politi, Greece, and Victor Scialoja, Italy, besides organizing administrative commissions to consider the questions of the Saar basin and the Danzig, the council will constitute a permanent secretariat of the League.

Question of Mandates

It is believed, however, that the League will undertake the organization of mandates for the direction of the former German colonies only after ratification of the Treaty by the United States, so that a delegate from the United States, though not present at the first meetings, may be present at this deliberation.

Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Paraguay,

Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela are to be invited to become parties to the League of Nations within the next two months. Mr. Clemenceau having sent cables to the heads of the aforementioned nations, informing them that the terms of the Treaty will be enforced from yesterday onward and also notifying their various ministers and ambassadors.

No Representatives Named

Although diplomatic relations have been actually resumed between France and Germany, the Berlin Government has, so far, named no minister to France, but the German delegates who are at present in Paris are acting as diplomatic representatives and all the persons desiring to go to Germany must obtain their visas.

Alexander Vaida-Voevod, president of the Council of Rumania, arrived in Paris this morning to assist at the last discussions concerning the Hungarian treaty, and the signing of this document by the Hungarian delegates will, it is believed, take place on Thursday. Mr. Vaida-Voevod will also present to the Supreme Council the Rumanian point of view on the question of Constantinople and the Straits of the Bosphorus.

Mr. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Nitti met on Saturday in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to continue the discussion of the Adriatic problems.

RAILWAY POSITION BEFORE CABINET

Statement Issued From British
Transport Ministry—Govern-
ment Reply Regarding Men's
Stand to Be Announced Today

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sir Eric Geddes, the Minister of Transportation, and Sir Robert Horne, the Minister of Labor, have returned from Paris where they were summoned by the Premier to confer on the rejection of the government's terms by the railwaymen. Today an interview took place at the Transport Ministry between Sir Eric and the railwaymen's leaders, when the whole position was reviewed. On leaving, J. H. Thomas, secretary-general of the National Union of Railwaymen, declined to make any statement, remarking that an official announcement was being prepared.

Following the meeting at the Transport Ministry, a cabinet meeting was held to consider the railway position. Mr. Bonar Law was unable to return from Paris in time to attend the meeting but the other cabinet ministers were present and in addition Sir Herbert Walker and the other railway managers. Sir William Marwood, of the Transport Ministry, and Sir David Shackleton, of the Labor Ministry, were also present.

Later a statement was issued from the Transport Ministry to the effect that Mr. Thomas and the other representatives of the railway union met the Ministers of Transport and Labor this afternoon when the union representatives explained fully the reasons for the rejection of the government offer. Sir Eric promised to lay the matter before the Cabinet immediately and it was arranged that he should meet the union representatives tomorrow when he would be in a position to announce the government's answer.

Strike Report From Belgium

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Tuesday)—The "Nation Belge" learns from Charleroi that secret maneuvers are operating to incite the workers of all branches of industry and especially the railway employees to declare a general strike.

General Strike Notice Issued in Spain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The press publishes a declaration by the committee of the National Federation of Railwaymen, announcing a strike for January 20. The government is intervening actively with a view to avoiding the conflict.

Madrid, Spain (Monday)—With the notice of the proposed strike the committee included a document explaining the reasons which, it said, compelled it to declare for a general cessation of train service.

Dispatches from all parts of the provinces report local strikes of the railway men.

In Gijon all the municipal employees including the police, struck today. The strike was followed by disturbances in which one person is reported to have been wounded. Several arrests were made.

Negotiations in Molders' Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—As a result of the meeting at York between the employers and the representatives of the Iron Molders Union, the latter have called a meeting of delegates from each branch to Manchester on Thursday to place before them the results of the negotiations up to date. It is understood that at York new proposals were submitted to the men, but both sides have refused to give any indication as to the line which the proposals have followed.

CONCERTED DRIVE FOR RATIFICATION

Twenty-Six Non-Partisan Organizations Present Petition to the President and Senate for Immediate Action on the Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A new phase of the deadlock over the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations covenant developed yesterday, when 26 organizations, non-partisan in character and claiming to represent 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 people, started a concerted drive on the White House and the United States Senate in behalf of the immediate ratification of the Versailles pact on the best possible terms to be secured and that would not cause the Treaty to be renegotiated.

These 26 organizations, through their representatives, submitted to individuals of weight and standing drew up a petition which they declared had behind it the "overwhelming sentiment" of the country, urging the President and the senate leaders to come to a speedy understanding on the Treaty and to compromise their differences.

The drive started yesterday is believed to be the reflex of wide national disgust and disapproval at the spectacle of political bickering, camouflage of issues and partisan squabbles that has admittedly characterized the handling of the Treaty situation from the outset. That the truth of the situation is dawning on the country at large is becoming apparent and the national protest against the methods indulged in by both factions is gaining daily in volume.

Manifesto Submitted

The manifesto drawn up by the representatives of these organizations and submitted to President Wilson, to Henry Cabot Lodge, the Senate majority leader, and to Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Administration leader, was as follows:

"To the President and to the Senate of the United States:
"Peace is declared, but the United States is not a party to it. This nation helped to win the world war and thus make peace possible, but the nation's treaty-making power has as yet failed to ratify the Treaty.

"At this solemn and critical moment, when our honor before the world is at stake, we meet in Washington, to the representatives of 26 national organizations which have expressed the carefully considered judgment of their millions of members by taking action in favor of the immediate ratification of peace on a basis that will not require its renegotiation. It is to convey to you the imperative and overwhelming sentiment that supports this demand for ratification that has brought us to the national capital.

"As we assemble, we observe with deep satisfaction the spirit of compromise is steadily working, and we assume that the President and senators now desire in good faith to get together and ratify forthwith the Treaty of Peace with its League of Nations covenant.

"We represent organizations whose membership includes all parties, and, speaking for them, we unhesitatingly affirm that the country desires peace at once.

"We urge ratification with such reservations as may secure in the Senate the necessary two-thirds, even though this may require from the treaty-making power the same spirit of self-denying sacrifice which won the war. The world should not wait longer for America to conclude peace."

Associations Represented

Among the associations in whose name the protest against further delay was submitted to the contending factions in the Treaty fight were the following: American Rights League, American Federation of Labor, Association of Collegiate Alumnae, League to Enforce Peace, Daughters of the American Revolution, National Education Association, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, Agricultural Press of the United States, National Board of Farm Organizations, American School Citizenship League, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, World Peace Foundation, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, National Grange, and National Conference of Social Workers.

The request for immediate action on the Treaty was brought to Senator Lodge and to Senator Hitchcock by a special committee representing all the organizations. Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, Oscar Straus, of the League to Enforce Peace, and Bishop William F. McDowell, of the Federal Council of Churches, were among those who carried the petition to the Senate.

Prospect Reported More Hopeful

Both Senators Lodge and Hitchcock expressed the belief that the situation was looking more hopeful and that a compromise might eventually be secured. The majority leader, however, clearly intimated that there could be no agreement if the Democratic senators were to follow the President's ultimatum in his address to the Jackson Day banquet on Thursday of last week.

Mr. Hitchcock also said to them that the Administration senators were embarrassed by the alleged necessity of getting Mr. Wilson's consent for any agreement contemplated by his fol-

lowers. This admission brought out clearly the weakest link in the armor of Democratic senators; namely, that they were not yet ready to resort to independent action.

Explaining his own position and that of his followers to the representatives of the association, Senator Lodge referred to the practical difficulties which would have to be overcome in order to get 64 senators to agree on any one program.

"It seemed to me from the beginning," he said, "that the only hope for ratification was along the pathway of reservations. A very decisive majority of the Senate adopted 14 reservations. Twelve of them were reported by the Foreign Relations Committee and two were presented on the floor of the Senate. The reservations themselves were a compromise between the two extreme views and they represented then, as they do now, the views of the majority of the Senate.

"After the vote by which the ratification of the Treaty with the reservations was defeated, the Treaty without change was voted down, not merely by a third being against it, but by a majority of the Senate being against it. That is the situation today."

All the compromisers are apparently hopeful, but there are no indications whatever that the opposing factions are yet in sight of an agreement on a reservation for Article X of the League, "the heart of the covenant" and certainly the heart of the difficulty. A showdown, however, is in sight and it is expected to reveal whether or not senators are in earnest or are merely engaging in a game of bluff for political purposes, but hoping that a show of zeal will succeed in "buncombe" the people of the country.

Mr. Bryan Urges Ratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
LINCOLN, Nebraska—Speaking before the Commercial Club here, William J. Bryan said he wanted ratification, the great majority of the people demanded it, and that the American people will tell the senators that if they do not want the Senate abolished they must get down to business. He pictured the Senate as gambling, with the world at stake and waiting, while Europe is in chains. The Senate is not Democratic, because the minority rules. Close the debate and ratify before Friday, he urged.

ANTI-VACCINATION CAMPAIGN PLANNED

Attempt to Be Made in California
to Amend State Constitution
in Order to Insure Against
Compulsion in the Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

LOS ANGELES, California—There is a noticeable movement in all of the Pacific Coast states toward promotion of vaccination or other medical measures among school children, and the idea is widely advocated that vaccination should be made a condition precedent to the admission of children to the public schools. In several wide areas of the Pacific slope it is asserted by health authorities that smallpox is prevalent.

Commenting on the situation in California, the Public School Protective League says in a recent bulletin: "The campaign inaugurated by the State Board of Health to 'popularize vaccination' is being unrelentingly waged in all parts of the State and threats and intimidation are being freely resorted to by officials in the endeavor to carry out the announced purpose of securing the vaccination of all school children."

While the state law provides that unvaccinated children may be excluded from those schools where the pupils have been "exposed to smallpox," according to the findings of the State Board of Health it also declares that the necessary arrangements must be made to admit these children to schools in other districts, where the children have not been so exposed. The authorities have, however, persistently refused to make these necessary arrangements, according to the Public School Protective League, with the result that unvaccinated children are deprived of school privileges in case an epidemic is declared to exist.

In order to remedy this situation a number of suits have been filed by the Protective League, but in each of these cases the children have been re-admitted to school just before the time set for the hearing, with the result that the cases have been dismissed and no judicial determination of the matter has been obtained. The only permanent remedy for the situation, says the league, is the passing of a constitutional amendment, and it is proposed to submit such an amendment at the next general election in November of this year.

The Protective League is therefore now opening a campaign to place upon the ballot and to pass the following amendment to the Constitution of the State:
"No form of vaccination, inoculation, or other medication shall hereafter be made a condition precedent in this State for admission to or attendance in any public school, college, university, or other educational institution, or for the employment of any person in any public office, or for the exercise of any right, the performance of any duty or the enjoyment of any privilege. The provisions of this section shall not be controlled or limited by any other provision of this Constitution."

BITUMINOUS COAL ADVANCE FORECAST

Operators Claim the Right to
Raise Price as Soon as Peace
Treaty Is Ratified—Miners
Present Their Wage Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Increased prices for bituminous coal appear to be likely as soon as the Lever Act expires by virtue of the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the United States Senate, judging from the attitude taken upon the question of prices by the operators yesterday before the Coal Commission at its second hearing. While promising full cooperation with the commission in all other respects, the operators said they explicitly reserved the right to regulate prices after the Lever Act ceases to be effective.

Even if the commission should not grant the miners a larger increase in wages than the 14 per cent increase awarded by President Wilson as one of the terms of settling the strike, the operators may increase prices as soon as they are not bound by the Lever Act, or now if they legally may do so. They denied yesterday that they had agreed to absorb the 14 per cent increase, although President Wilson had stated that he understood they would not pass any of it along to the public.

Ralph Crews, attorney for the operators, told the commission that its findings would be acceptable to the operators as a basis for a new contract with the miners for an indefinite period. The operators were advised, he said, that it would be unlawful for them to agree to fix prices beyond the period when the Lever Act is in force, and he denied that the operators had waived, at any time, any rights they have as to contracts for coal.

Claims of Miners

John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, then began presenting the plea of the miners for higher wages and changed working conditions. He reviewed the demands of the miners as formulated at the Cleveland convention, embracing a 60 per cent increase in all day labor, tonnage, yardage, and dead work; a six-hour work day, five days a week, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays. The miners also wanted internal differences not covered by interstate joint agreement to be referred back to the respective districts for adjustment.

Mr. Lewis said that the miners had received no increase in wages since October 6, 1917, until the recent application of the 14 per cent increase by the government, and that in 1918 a request they made for an increase was denied by the Fuel Administration. Meanwhile, he declared, the cost of living has advanced more rapidly to the miner than to nearly any other class of artisan.

Wage Increase Urged

Mr. Lewis was followed by William Green, secretary-treasurer of the miners' union, who insisted that the 14 per cent increase of wages was not sufficient to meet the increased cost of living, and pointed out that the Secretary of Labor had decided that the miners should have an increase in wages of 31.6 per cent.

The subject of differentials and internal working conditions in the Pittsburgh district was introduced by President Murray of District Number 5, United Mine Workers. Mr. Murray presented to the commission five points upon which the miners of his district desired action. They were: compensation for the removal of slate; differentials between the thick vein and thin veined portions of the district; abolition of charges for the use of safety lamps; free powder, and objection by the miners to pushing pit cars.

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HEALTH BOARD LOSES CASE AGAINST CHURCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

NEW BERN, North Carolina—Judge Connor in the Superior Court here has dismissed the charges brought against First Church of Christ, Scientist, and its membership, by the Craven County Board of Health because services were held in the church contrary to the board's orders in January, 1919, during the so-called "influenza epidemic." The court, which heard the case on appeal, held that the ordinance under which the board acted was invalid.

WATER POWER BILL AMENDMENT LOST

Effort to Withdraw St. Lawrence
and Niagara From Commis-
sion's Control Fails—Surren-
der of Public Right Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By a 16 to 40 vote, the United States Senate yesterday defeated an amendment to the pending water-power bill which proposed to withdraw from the purview, and control of the water-power commission all authority over the waters of the St. Lawrence River and Niagara Falls. The amendment was offered by Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi. Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, who supported the amendment, returned to the charge, declaring that the bill "was a surrender of public interest to private privilege."

"The water power corporations are writing this bill," said the Wisconsin Senator. They are getting just what they want. The action of the Senate is tantamount to fixing a nominal rate for a license to develop a project, and licenses are made practically perpetual. I repeat that there is a surrender of public interests to private privilege."

The amendment to withdraw the St. Lawrence and Niagara Falls from the bill developed a lively debate, in which Senator Lenroot and others charged that by giving any commission, however able and devoted to the public interest, authority over these waters, Congress was making it possible to defeat, in the future, any project to unite the ocean with Great Lakes for steamship traffic.

Senator Lenroot contended that the State of New York might apply for a license and be permitted to develop projects which would conflict with the scheme of ocean navigation to the Great Lakes.

"This matter is very important to my State and to your State," said Senator Lenroot, addressing Knute Nelson (R.), Senator from Minnesota, who had charge of the bill. "Is the Senator willing to surrender the St. Lawrence to a commission of three? By doing this, Congress divests itself of the power to carry out a project for a great waterway. Through this legislation the State of New York could well defeat an ocean waterway from Montreal to Lake Ontario for ocean steamships."

Senator Nelson contended that the commission would have ample power to safeguard against the danger pictured by Senator Lenroot. If at any time, Senator Nelson said, the American and Canadian sections should reach an understanding as to the proposed waterway, the commission, consisting of three Cabinet officers, has authority under the bill over any projects that might prove a bar to navigation.

"Why should we separate Niagara Falls and the St. Lawrence River from the bill?" Senator Nelson urged. "If you do not leave these under the law, you leave them practically up in the air. I have faith that this water-power commission will manage them as faithfully as they will manage other projects."

PUBLIC HEARINGS ARE ASSURED IN SOCIALISTS' CASE

Delay in Beginning Sitings, to
Allow Time for Preparation—
Motion to Enlarge Committee
to Include Whole House Lost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Albany News Office.

ALBANY, New York—Hearings before the Judiciary Committee of the New York Assembly on the fitness of the five suspended Socialist representatives to occupy their seats probably will not begin before next Tuesday, it was announced by Louis M. Martin, chairman of the committee, after an organization meeting of the committee yesterday.

Mr. Martin said that the procedure would be similar to that of the Supreme Court of New York. Lawyers will be permitted to attend and present arguments for both sides, and the members of the committee will be permitted to question the witnesses as they see fit. The chairman will rule on the admissibility of any evidence that is questioned.

C. D. Newton, attorney-general, would not say yesterday whether he would act for the judiciary committee, or whether Senator Clayton R. Lusk would appear to give evidence, but it is anticipated that the answer to both questions will be in the affirmative.

Evidence to Be Printed

On the opening of the Assembly at 11 a. m. yesterday, Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt, of Nassau Court, made his maiden speech before the Assembly in presenting a resolution that copies be furnished to every member of the Assembly of all the testimony which is taken before the committee in the trial. He considered that it was his duty and the duty of every member of the Assembly to be fully informed on every detail of the evidence taken in this grave matter, to see to it that the Socialists had a fair trial and absolute justice. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Speaker, Thaddeus C. Sweet, then stated that the Assembly would convene at 10 a. m. and adjourn at 11 a. m. each day, and that the Judiciary Committee would then meet in the Assembly chamber, and he hoped the members of the Assembly would retain their seats and hear the testimony.

Charles D. Donohue, of New York, minority leader, offered a resolution that the public be permitted to attend the hearings, and it was adopted.

Motion to Enlarge Committee Lost

Joseph V. McKee of the Bronx then moved adoption of his resolution that the rules of the House be amended so that the Judiciary Committee be enlarged from 13 members to include all the members of the Assembly. Mr. McKee stated that he desired that each member be permitted to ask questions.

Martin G. McKee of New York spoke against the resolution, which he considered was only a scheme to give certain members an opportunity to get into the limelight by asking innumerable questions. As for him, he would see that the suspended members should have a fair trial, and he was sure they would get a much fairer trial than the members of the Assembly had been receiving at the hands of publicity men, of the great jurists of the Bar Association, and of Judge Hughes. He considered that it was time that what he called the abuse to which the Assembly had been subjected should cease, and that it be recognized that the Assembly had acted in the only possible constitutional way. After some further discussion, the motion was lost by 16 to 80.

No serious effort was made yesterday in the Assembly to defeat the Socialists, though such an attempt had been forecast.

The Judiciary Committee yesterday appointed a sub-committee of three, Messrs. Martin, Jenks, and Cuvillier, to frame the rules and procedure to govern the trial. The main committee will report officially today to the Assembly for the adoption of its procedure. The next step preliminary to the trial will be a series of conferences between Mr. Martin and the Attorney-General's office, on the one hand, and the counsel for the suspended members, on the other, to determine when the various persons concerned will be ready to appear. Mr. Martin said that so far as the Judiciary Committee was concerned they were ready to begin next Tuesday, but that they would give sufficient time for all to prepare.

Mr. Hillquit to Direct Case

He Announces He Will Welcome Aid of Any Interested Attorneys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Morris Hillquit has arrived in New York and will take charge of the legal fight to reinstate the five suspended Socialist assemblymen to their seats. While he will direct the case for the Socialist Party, he announces that he will welcome the cooperation of any other attorneys who are interested in making the fight for the public, which, in this case, as Julius Gerber, secretary of the party, said, is just as much interested as are the Socialists.

The party announces that it will carry the fight for reinstatement of its members to the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary. With

Morris Hillquit, S. John Block, Gilbert E. Roe, Walter Neiles, and William Karlin will be associated as counsel. The suspended assemblymen had not received subpoenas last night to appear before the committee, but should such subpoenas be served they would obey them, Mr. Gerber said.

Plans for Mass Meeting

The committee of 17 meets tomorrow night to plan for the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, unless the Assembly should take action to reinstate the Socialists before that time.

The Citizens Union, a non-partisan organization which annually examines into and reports on the records of public officials for the guidance of voters, urges reconsideration of suspension pending the inquiry and deplores the action of the Speaker in "rushing the resolution of suspension through without debate or deliberation."

The board of trustees of the City Club say the Assembly action assails the fundamentals of representative government. The state Constitution provides that "no member of this State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof by the law of the land or by the judgment of his peers." The trustees say this provision would be infringed by the expulsion of any representative on the ground that he was a member of a particular political party. This country, they say, need have no fear of violence to its institutions coming out of majority rule of the ballot box. Surely no encouragement should be given to extreme radicals for argument that the door for lawful and constitutional changes is closed, they declare.

The Women's City Club declares the action "subversive of the fundamental rights of the political minorities, openly exercised, and contrary to the established privileges of representative government."

'Stand of Women's City Club

The Committee of Forty-Eight, which is cooperating in the fight for reinstatement of the Socialists, says that the temper of the protestants who have taken up the challenge of Speaker Sweet and the Legislature is one that bids fair to grow to lengths undreamed of by either Mr. Sweet or those whose bidding he is doing, and that hundreds of letters are received daily, "all of them bitter in their denunciation of the Republicans and Democrats who outraged the very foundations of representative government."

The third, fifth, and tenth assembly districts of the Socialist Party have sent protests to the Assembly.

This organization, which telegraphed to Gov. A. E. Smith asking him to appoint a non-partisan committee to investigate the influences behind the suspension of the Socialist assemblymen, in a statement yesterday called attention to the fact that citizens of five assembly districts in greater New York are without representation in the Assembly and characterized the unseating of their duly elected representatives as "but one more move in the concerted attack upon democracy that has been waged by both old political parties with unexampled ferocity during this past year."

"The disgraceful incident at Albany," continues the statement, "does not mark the height of the campaign against democracy, as so many would like to have us believe. It merely brings the enemies of American institutions into the open. It shows them unmasked for what they are. It is significant, since it indicates the utter incapacity for governing wisely that is characteristic of both old parties. It is beneficial, since it clears the air, makes the issue clean-cut and gives to every American the choice of sides in the greater struggle that is ahead, and of which the Albany affair is but a skirmish."

AUSTRIAN DELEGATION REACHES PRAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (Tuesday)—The Austrian delegation headed by Dr. Charles Renner, the Chancellor, reached Prague on Saturday and is receiving sympathetic treatment from the Czechoslovak press. In an interview with Prague journalists, Dr. Renner proclaimed the Austrian government's determination to give practical and unconditional effect to the St. Germain treaty and to inaugurate satisfactory relations with the Czechoslovaks and to facilitate commerce between the two states.

The delegates were received by the Premier, Vlastislav Tusar, and, after a conference between Dr. Edward Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Renner, seven committees were appointed to deal with the various questions at issue. These committees are now sitting, but Dr. Renner and his ministers left for Vienna on Monday after their chief had been received in audience by President Masaryk.

An official communiqué issued regarding the negotiations between Dr. Benes and Dr. Renner stated that complete agreement was reached regarding the international situation affecting the two states. The foreign policy of both is based on the St. Germain Treaty and aims at insuring the democratic and free institutions prevailing with both nations and complete independence of both republics externally; at rejecting any attempts whatsoever at restoring the former political conditions or establishing new state alliances and at bringing about economic cooperation in the interests of both states for the purpose of reestablishing a national economic status and mutual relationships.

GENERAL TOWNSEND RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Major Charles V. F. Townsend, the defender of Kut-el-Amara, has tendered his resignation to the War Office.

NEW YORK PRESS ON ASSEMBLY EDICT

Suspension of Five Socialists Elected to Membership Is Both Approved and Condemned by Newspapers of the State

New York State newspapers both commend and condemn the action of the state Assembly in suspending five Socialists elected to that body until an inquiry has determined whether they are entitled to seats. Extracts from editorials are appended.

New York Times

The rights of these assemblymen, the rights of their constituents, have not been invaded. They have not been expelled from the Assembly; the inquiry before the Judiciary Committee is to learn whether they should be unseated or whether they may continue to act as members. They will have the fullest opportunity heard, to answer the charges against them, to clear themselves. The action taken in the Assembly is not, as some have represented it, an "outrage," it is an orderly and lawful procedure. Let us not forget that while constituents have a right to be represented at Albany, while qualified members have a right to sit, the right of the people of New York to have their laws made by the loyal supporters, not by the enemies, of their government is beyond dispute.

New York Tribune

The issue is the simple one of whether or not the suspended legislators are "force" Socialists or not. Do or do not believe in the Bolshevik principle that government rests not on free consent, but on tyrannical violence? If the five are "force" men they may not be received as legislators. The law, the Constitution and the whole fabric of free institutions forbid their acceptance.

New York World

The most revolutionary blow ever dealt to representative government in the United States was struck by the New York Assembly when five Socialist members were suspended because, as Speaker Sweet said: "You have been elected on a platform that is absolutely inimical to the best interests of the State of New York and of the United States." That is what every political party says about the political platform of every other party. If the action of the New York Assembly can stand as a precedent, representative government has ceased to exist in this State because all the rights of the minority have been destroyed.

New York Herald

The blanket indictment against these men is that they are Socialists and that as such they are subscribers to the recorded doctrines of their party under oath to obey its mandates, whether these mandates come into conflict with the oath the State imposes or not.

If the five accused assemblymen, two of whom are from Manhattan, two from the Bronx, and one from Kings, are subscribers to any such doctrines as these they are obviously unfit to sit among the makers of the State laws. It is noticeable in the swift and utterly unexpected action taken at Albany yesterday that while charges were made, condemnation was withheld, an opportunity for defense before the Judiciary Committee being granted the accused.

New York Globe

Further advices from Albany confirm the impression that the suspension of the five Socialist assemblymen was jammed through by a little group which took the Legislature by surprise. The legality of the procedure is unassailable, but on every ground of common sense it must remain utterly indefensible. The test of a democracy is the degree of protection it affords to unpopular minorities, even if their doctrines be as obnoxious as those of the Socialists are to most Americans. The Globe would be sorry to believe the day had come when we did not dare let a man speak unless he agreed with us.

CHANGES IN FRENCH DIPLOMATIC STAFF

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday)—An important diplomatic movement is about to take place in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when Mr. St. Aulaire, Minister of France to Bucharest is to be sent to Warsaw, where the legation is being transformed into an embassy. Mr. Pralon, the head of the French legation in Poland is replacing Mr. Doulet in Christiania, the latter becoming High Commissioner of France at Budapest. Mr. Däschner, Ambassador of France to Lisbon, is to go to Bucharest, and William Martin is starting for Lisbon.

PROBABLE ASQUITH CANDIDACY REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Friends of H. H. Asquith are definitely stating in private conversation that the former Premier will at last stand for Parliament for the first time since his defeat in December, 1918. The constituency he has his eye upon is Paisley, where there is now a vacancy and where there was produced some respectable voting at the last general election.

The figures at that time were Sir John M. McCallum, Liberal, 7542; J. M.

Biggar, Cooperative, 7436; John Taylor, National Democratic Party, 7201. Mr. Biggar will again stand for the Cooperatives. John Taylor is abroad and it is thought that the National Democratic Party may not contest the election. The Socialists may run J. Ramsay MacDonald. In any case the election promises to be a remarkable one.

CONGRESS ASKS DATA ON MEDALS

Massachusetts Congressman Who Offers Resolution Sharply Attacks Many High Officers Who Were Given Decorations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Speaking to his resolution to demand that the Secretary of War furnish Congress with the names of all persons receiving medals and the names of the persons making the awards, whether in the United States or in Europe, James A. Gallivan (D.), Representative from Massachusetts, attacked many of those who had been honored with a war decoration. He was especially severe upon "the aides and staff officers of high contracting officers far back from the firing line." The Distinguished Service Medal, called by some "Desk Service Medal," he said, had been cheapened by the bold and brazen manner in which it had been passed to the elect, and was frequently used as a reward of friendship and to placate those who were removed to make way for some one else.

"One would think the war was won with red ink at mahogany desks in the shadow of the Washington Monument. Instead of in the forest of Argonne and at St. Mihiel," said Mr. Gallivan, speaking contemptuously of the "lounge lizards" of the "second army of the Potomac."

Mr. Gallivan said that there had been four different chiefs of staff, each one being removed for inefficiency and rewarded by the bestowal of the D. S. M. Mr. Gallivan insisted that he was not speaking as a partisan, but to correct an evil which had shattered the morale of the army almost beyond recovery. He referred to Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, a Republican, who he said had not been given a command commensurate with his merits but had been awarded a medal to placate public opinion. He spoke bitterly of the treatment of the twentieth-sixth division and of the removal of officers who had to be returned later. Only five medals, he said, were bestowed on that brave division.

"The lack of human appreciation causes every man who has worn the uniform to return hating the officers of the regular army," he declared. "Congress should clip the wings of the general staff so that it cannot exercise administrative control of the army."

Even General Pershing, "with his four stars and the thanks of Congress," did not escape the animadversions of Mr. Gallivan. The Gallivan resolution was adopted by a vote of 183 to 123.

VISCOUNT GREY REACHES ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Viscount Grey arrived here this afternoon, being received by Foreign Office representatives. When interviewed he professed himself unable to say how long his leave of absence would last, but there is considerable expectation here that he will not return at all. Those who profess to know have already appointed his successor, declaring that Lord Reading, after long sitting on the fence, will come down on the diplomatic side, resigning the Lord Chief Justiceship and becoming permanently the British Ambassador in the United States. If so, he would very likely be succeeded by Sir Gordon Hewart, the Attorney-General.

STEPS BEING TAKEN TO DEFEND ODESSA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—General Denikin, according to news received here, has dismissed General Schilling who was commanding in Odessa and has appointed General Ignatiev to defend the city against the Bolsheviks. Other steps have also been taken aimed at securing a successful defense of the town.

A Moscow wireless message dated yesterday states that the Kirghis in the steppes of the Ural region have started an insurrection, severely defeating General Tolstoy's troops and warmly welcoming the Bolsheviks.

All Moscow messages make a great point now of the booty captured on every front, including tanks, aeroplanes, motor cars, motor boats and armored trains.

Activities of Chinese Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Chinese Bolsheviks have agreed to cooperate with the Russian Bolsheviks in the coastal region, a Moscow wireless message states, quoting a Cheliabinsk message.

Monday's Bolshevik communiqué reports considerable desertions from their opponents' ranks on the Narva front. Regarding the southern front the occupation of Melitopol is reported. Another message declares that General Denikin's troops are finally disorganized. There is no equipment and the soldiers are sometimes not fed for five days, officers and men being also reported as deserting to their homes.

AEROPLANE SHOW PROVES UNIQUE

Picturesqueness and Elegance of Chicago Exhibit Impress Visitors, Rather Than Commercial Possibility of Devices Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—The first thing people who are running the aeronautical show of Chicago say of it is that it is the first commercial show of the kind to be held in this country. The promise is borne out by signs within the Coliseum: Airplane engines sprinkled about, price signs on cheaper cars, none on the others; company names conspicuous; exhibits of this which has been immersed in oil for a week "and see it work," and of that which is refusing to freeze in a block of ice and can't be boiled under an adjacent flame; airplane wire, gas valve, manifold scoop for balloon inflation blower. The industry has put out a hesitating footstep into the technical and commercial exhibition, trying out the public, and no doubt it is as much interested in the public as the public is in it.

For the former air service man who knows, the show is an extremely interesting exhibit. For the man who doesn't know, it is a spectacle and a surprise. How commercial it is may be told by the results. It looks as if it might be too elegant, judging by comment among observers, something like an exhibition of the railroad system of the United States in which only palace cars were shown. The freight car of the air has been left out of this picture, and the day-coach flying machine is either not here or is in the background. The center of the stage is occupied by the "Pullmans," the limousines.

Elegance Predominates

The general impression is one of elegance. Elegance, engines and energy. It is pretty much of a young man's show, from the inside looking out, and from the outside—including various former air service men—looking in for jobs. Some of the young men wonder if the thing isn't being done so fine that only the rich can afford it, and what sort of an industry can be built up on that basis? However, they may go on to reflect that that is something the men who are investing their money in big chunks know more about, or ought to.

War has been shoved off in the corner by the land and water machines that fill the great room. What a striking contrast there is between the low-browed plane that Rickenbacker flew and the big dome ships that court public favor here! As far apart from war as could be the beautiful water plane in white enamel that has come to rest on this floor, a floor which one cannot help remembering will in some six months be solid with men nominating a presidential candidate. This machine has lost much of its mechanical quality in its dress of white, and stands out like a great gull.

Next to it is the largest airplane in the exhibition, the well-known craft that has been carrying eight passengers in the east. The visitor ascending the little stairway and stepping inside the cabin may find, to his surprise, that there are already a couple of men within, lost to sight from the outside in its spaciousness. Close at hand is the smallest machine in the show, being received by Foreign Office representatives. When interviewed he professed himself unable to say how long his leave of absence would last, but there is considerable expectation here that he will not return at all.

Air Mail Service

The first successful mail plane is here, looking well worn and a little uncomfortable, except for its handsome record, beside these sleek vehicles. An aerial mail post office is also here, which marks the development of the service by selling air mail stamps for souvenirs, since the air mail requires no more than regular postage now. The navy has an interesting exhibit from the aviation mechanics school at the United States Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Illinois, according to the announcement. "The most extensive and most completely equipped of any in the world." Capacity is 2500, and they are now operating at very nearly that.

The centerpiece of the show is a blimp, a dirigible balloon is it not, but balloons, though the latest, seem old, hardly possessed of that fascinating interest that even an airplane motor holds for the uninitiated. Impossible, it seems, for this great chunk of stone, heavier than a man can lift, to pick itself up and fly. But it is possible, and after the education of a show like this one goes away knowing it is also possible for the new industry to supply any kind of air transportation needed, as the need develops.

PLUMBERS AT \$10 A DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

BUTTE, Montana—The master plumbers of Butte have granted the recent demands of the journeymen

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plumbers for a raise in wages of from \$9 to \$10 for an eight-hour day. Various other employers are interested in the building trades opposed the raise to the plumbers, and also are opposing further raises to workmen of the other building trades. Following the plumbers' raise, other crafts immediately requested more money.

LATEST FRENCH ELECTION RESULTS

Conservatives Gain Three Seats, Liberals Four, Radicals and Radical Socialists Seventeen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The latest results of the French senatorial elections show that in the Seine department 10 candidates of the bloc national were elected, thus preventing any combination of the United Socialist Party from having any power. The definite results can be divided as follows: The Conservatives have gained three seats; the Liberal Republicans, four; the Socialist Republicans, two; the United Socialists, two, and the Radicals and Radical Socialists, 17.

Monday—Returns from the French senatorial elections show that the country is determined to be governed by men of established character and that it has decided to work unitedly for the common good. They also confirm the results of the legislative elections of November 16 last.

Many leading statesmen have been returned and President Poincaré has been elected as Senator from the Meuse Department. The French press, in voicing the public opinion, expresses a deep satisfaction at the thought that the President will resume his political life and probably assume a high position in the coming government. Several ministers in the present government have been elected senators, including J. J. B. E. Noulens, Minister of Agriculture; Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Jules Fams, Minister of the Interior; Mr. Jeanency, Undersecretary of State; Albert Clavelle, Minister of Public Works, and Etienne Clémence, former Minister of Commerce.

The following have also been elected, Etienne Cruppi, René Renoult, Fernand David, George Berthoulet, editor of the "Liberté"; H. le Roux, a political writer, and General Bourgeois, director of the geographical section of the army.

A former minister of the Interior has also been returned from the Seine department. Leon Bourgeois, French delegate to the League of Nations, has been elected in the Department of the Marne; Mr. de Selves in the Department of Tarn-et-Garonne and C. C. A. Jonnart, former Governor-General of Algeria, has been returned from Pas-de-Calais. The former Premier, Alexander Ribot, has also been returned.

Paul Deschanel Is Reelected

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Paul Deschanel was today reelected president of the Chamber of Deputies for the 1920 session.

THREAT OF ARREST BRINGS TAX PAYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Payment of poll taxes has increased largely since the threat of the city collector, Frank S. Deland, to have arrested the 1600 alleged delinquent taxpayers. It is said that the collections averaged 1500 daily following the announcement. The warrants are being prepared, and will be served first in some of the outlying districts, according to information recently given out.

The city collector has also announced his desire to have published the names of great real estate organizations and large individual owners of real estate who now owe \$10,000 or more in back taxes.

OFFICIAL GREEK COMMUNIQUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

SALONIKA, Greece (Tuesday)—An official Greek communiqué announced that the Greek forces in the Odch sector of Asia Minor have advanced and established themselves on the Tzail line. The enemy was repulsed on attempting to approach.

CONFLICT IN THE STREETS OF BERLIN

Machine Gun Used to Disperse Mob Outside Reichstag Building—Angry Scenes in Chamber—Admirable Discipline

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—A conflict between the military and some Berlin workmen who had assembled to protest against the council's bill, which legally sanctions the introduction of workmen's councils into German factories, led to machine gun firing this afternoon outside the Reichstag Building with the result that, according to the latest unofficial reports, there were 20 fatalities and close on 100 people were wounded.

Responding to the invitation of the Communists, about 50,000 workers assembled outside Parliament at 2 p. m. and listened to fiery speeches from the extremist leaders. The general behavior of the crowd was excellent, but the Apache element got out of control and tried to break into the Reichstag. The machine guns, however, dispersed the mob.

Angry scenes took place inside the chamber when the deputies heard of the disorders, and the Communist and extreme Socialist members wanted to adjourn the sitting. Berlin is very excited tonight. The military and police are patrolling the city in motor cars, and troops and barbed wire barricades surround the center of the city, where the Foreign Office and other government buildings are.

Many officers were attacked by the mobs at dusk. It is reported that the government has the situation well in hand. The bare recital of today's events would give a false picture of the German internal situation, were reference omitted to the admirable discipline and, in face of the great pressure from the extremists, the great political stability still being happily displayed by the great mass of the workers.

PROGRESS OF THE GERMAN STRIKES

Alarmist Views Not Shared by the Government—Railway Unions Recognize Strikers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—Three great German railway unions, which had so far refused to recognize officially the spasmodic strikes which have broken out in various centers, have decided to assume control and the leadership of the strikers. Meanwhile, the strikes or passive resistance tactics at Frankfurt, Cologne, Essen and elsewhere are preventing food and coal supplies reaching these centers.

A semi-official statement issued tonight suggests that the alarmist views expressed by various German newspapers are not shared by the government. Negotiations between the government representatives and the union leaders continue here and it is hoped to avert a general strike. The disorganization of industry, however, caused by the local strikes in question increases.

It is emphasized that even those railway men who have already struck are actuated by economic and not political motives. At the same time there are dangerous possibilities in the situation. The Socialist newspaper "Vorwärts" is loudest in denouncing the agitation of the extremists to persuade the unions to proclaim a general strike. The "Vorwärts" urges the workers to preserve calm and to disregard the advice of the extremists who, it says, are indifferent to the misery which a renewal of the strike would now occasion in Germany.

The insurance clerks' strike continues and the danger of a bank clerks' strike has not been averted. Notwithstanding the unrest among the workers, however, of which these strikes are a manifestation, the industrial situation here at present gives no cause for depression or alarm.

SPECIAL SESSION CALLED IN WYOMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—Robert D. Carey, Governor of Wyoming, has issued a proclamation calling the Legislature to meet in special session on January 26 to act on the woman suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. While the Governor has no authority to limit the activities of the session he has the pledge of a majority of the members of the Legislature that the suffrage amendment will be their only business considered. The special session will be the first ever held in Wyoming.

Indiana Session Called

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The General Assembly of Indiana has been called for a special session on Friday for the purpose of ratifying the federal Suffrage Amendment. Gov. James P. Goodrich issued the call after the Women's Franchise League notified him that it had received pledges from two-thirds of the membership of both houses of the Assembly promising to limit the special session to the consideration of the Suffrage Amendment. It is expected that the work of ratifying the amendment can be completed under suspension of the rules in one day.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS CONFER IN WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, California—For the purpose of perfecting organization and formulating plans for the Republican presidential campaign, Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, with national committeemen and party leaders, both men and women, from the six far western states, are now in conference in San Francisco. Among the party leaders present is Frank H. Hitchcock, former Postmaster-General, who managed the Taft presidential campaign and the Hughes pre-election campaign. The problem of capturing as many as possible of the 14,000,000 women voters who are expected to have the franchise at the next election is a leading point of discussion.

There is no evidence here of the alleged attempt to blanket the candidacy of Hiram W. Johnson for the nomination, as his followers are taking a predominating part in the conference.

BELGIAN MILITARY MISSION PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Sunday)—The Belgian Minister of War has constituted a Belgian military mission to represent Belgium in the interallied commissions of control in charge of enforcing the execution of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty. This mission will comprise 62 officers and 100 technicians and soldiers and will go to Berlin on the fifth day following the enforcement of the Treaty.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS' STAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—According to the Italian Socialist and Clerical newspaper, the Socialist and Clerical deputies, who form a block of 257 out of a total of 508 deputies, will oppose Italy's participation in the alliance between France and England.



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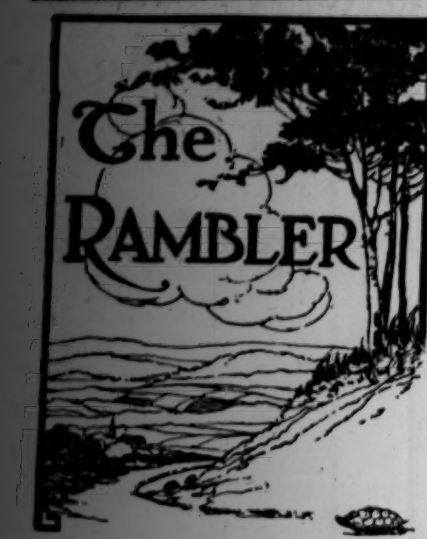
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On Writing a Paper

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Democracy is a great hindrance to certain forms of literature; it has not the sense of humor that it professes; it many times lacks knowledge of the world; it is more often than not without much reading; and it is vastly self-conscious and touchy. Convinced as we are that all democrats will agree with us, and that they will accept these fundamental facts in the same cheery spirit of conciliation in which they are given, we make bold to attempt the clarifying of our meaning. You cannot, for instance, forever write in praise of everything that is or was, for this is quite as wrongheaded a thing as to write in dispraise of one and all. The professional optimist lays as many false foundations as that other bore, the professional pessimist, and one finds at the end of the chapter they are too much advocates and not enough critics. Heaven forbid that the English-speaking peoples ever adopt a certain continental pessimism that will insist on the somewhat obvious fact that Dead Sea fruit is Dead Sea fruit. The natural repugnance of the English-speaking peoples to pessimism, or rather their wholesome moral and political instinct that turns them from it, has driven some of their writers to irony, and yet we are told that irony is a very dangerous thing. Perhaps it is, but we are rather inclined to the view that irony makes readers uneasy, not so much because they do not understand it, as because it gently prods them into what the Puritan writers called "searchings," and searchings are hugely uncomfortable, there is no doubt about that.

Let us, in the sweet and reasonable name of peace, at least agree on one point, that irony, in its more finished exponents, has given a certain elegance and calmness of style, a certain measured courtesy, an abstinence from shrillness, and an incentive to amusement, that are not wholly bad. The polite reader, no doubt one that, with great powers of irony, yet holds them serenely in check, will oblige us by reading the following sentences written by Jonathan Swift. He had played a naughty, impish, literary joke on Partridge, the almanac-maker, and the aggrieved one, shoemaker, astrologer, and Doctor of Medicine, had little stomach for such antics. So, being incensed and much aroused in his feelings, he wrote or caused to be written an indignant answer to this Isaac Bickerstaff who had taken unwarrantable liberties with him, the true and valiant reader of the stars, King of the Bolus and Knight of Hoccus Pocus. Partridge's answer is only less funny than Swift's, and Swift replied in a "Vindication," of which the following is the mellifluous opening.

"Mr. Partridge hath been lately pleased to treat me after a very rough manner, in that which is called his Almanack for the present year. Such usage is very unbecoming from one Gentleman to another, and does not at all contribute to the discovery of Truth, which ought to be the great End in all disputes of the Learned. To call a man a fool, and villain, and impudent fellow, only for differing from him in a point merely speculative, is, in my humble opinion, a very improper style for a person of his Education."

Swift continues in this style, always gently chiding the enraged astrologer for what he assumes to be an excited and personal manner of approaching a question purely impersonal; and the more furiously Partridge rages, the sweeter, more dignified, and calm appears the Dean of St. Patrick's, in his efforts to have this high matter treated in a dignified mood. Indeed, Swift attains almost a dulcet majesty as he proceeds and the smooth prose runs on until the reader is convulsed. This, we conceive, may be set as a model for what irony should be, supposing that irony be permitted. It was easier in those days; men's calves were thicker, their backs broader, and though, in this case, Swift was using the small sword, they were none of them afraid of quarter-staff. Today, men are more sensitive, more lecherous and no less ridiculous than Partridge, and will not admit it, thus straining the facts into misadjudgment. There is plenty of attacking, there are oceans of vituperation, the personal note deafens one's ears, but it is all saved, apparently, by the simple rule that if one loses one's temper, that absolves one from everything else. The reader sees at once why the ironist is a dangerous member of society; he does not become angry, and therefore is a suspicious person; he is over lean, and probably does not sleep much of nights. He must be one "of the dangerous class called 'thinkers.'"

But we do not like to see irony sternly condemned, if for no other reason than that it has given English literature some of its best prose. It is a pleasant thing to laugh sometimes, and irony's laughter is not always cruel. Who that has sat in his stall and heard the words of many a play of Sullivan and Gilbert, that has laughed and felt an ease, and laughed again, as the cleanly wit and sweet music came to him from the stage, has understood that here many times was irony, but irony that hurt no one? Gilbert was not Swift, their times are different, we were going to say they

were more savage in those days, but will content ourselves with saying that in certain mechanical comforts they lacked much.

But whether kings or mobs rule, whether mediocrity or substantial excellence is enthroned, we shall have the ironist with us for some time to come. It is profitable to laugh at ourselves sometimes, remarkable as our excellences may be. There is a certain mode of stating a fundamental fact, of operating a great reform, of advocating some all-important cause, that instantly and invariably betrays them. The advocate loses the attitude of his cause and sinks down to himself; he is pompous, or he is cocksure, or he is bitter. To this, irony is a gentle corrective, and puts men in more wholesome humor with one another. And if these things come to your estimation, it may be noted that irony's self-repression improves the style.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England (December 22)—In a letter written to ministerial candidates in the Spem Valley electoral contest Mr. Lloyd George said: "There is no precedent as regards quantity or quality for the legislative output of the present session. Under ordinary party government such measures would not have been put forward, or, if put forward, could not have been passed within the limit of a single session."

Both these assertions accurately describe an unparalleled parliamentary position. The first is self-evident within the recollection of every reader of the newspapers. Amongst the achievements of the session are a housing bill going to the root of a grievance that has for years weighed heavily upon the domestic life of the laboring classes. A fresh but futile attempt was made to deal with Irish education, a ticklish question that wrecked an earlier government. A Home Rule bill, though stopping just short of introduction, has been prepared and its main issues expounded in the House in preparation for tackling it when sittings are resumed. Several other measures of first-class importance have been added to the Statute Book. And all this has been done whilst the attention of ministers, more especially the Premier, has been engrossed by the settlement of Europe after a persistent earthquake of five years' war. There have, of course, been failures, notably in connection with coal supply, upon which Mr. Lloyd George's personal enemies in the press have attempted exclusively to concentrate public attention. But these have been largely due to excessive energy and sanguine spirit.

A New Party Coalition

On the eve of the close of an exceptionally long session achieved this week, a new, ominous, party coalition was concluded. Mr. Devlin and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, remnants of the old Irish Nationalist Guard, met the leaders of the Labor Party in private conference and entered upon a formal alliance. Like the family circle known to Wordsworth, the once dominant Irish Party, questioned on the matter of numbers, are fain to reply, "We are seven." But these two old parliamentary hands will bring to the counsels of the Labor Party what they conspicuously lack—leadership. The event is not a happy omen for the government.

The surprise of the war was undoubtedly the appearance on the battlefield of the tanks. On the eve of the armistice the Prussian Minister of War declared: "The superiority of the enemy at present is principally due to their use of tanks." Speaking in the Reichstag on behalf of the Minister of War, General von Wilsberg said: "The American armies need not terrify us. We shall settle with them. More momentous with us is the question of tanks." Lord Haig in a final dispatch wrote: "Since the opening of our offensive on August 8, 1918, tanks have been employed in every battle. The importance of the part played by them in breaking the resistance of the German infantry can scarcely be exaggerated." In face of this concurrent testimony it is amazing to learn how, from the inception of the idea, even past the stage of demonstration of its utility, the most determined enemy of the tank was, not the Germans, but our own War Office.

Some History of the Tank
Of necessity development of tanks as an auxiliary to our army in the field was conducted in profound secrecy. Too late for Parliament to express opinion on the matter, the veil is lifted by Col. Sir Albert Stern, who has described as the "Log-Book of a Pioneer." In his untiring, finally successful efforts to place the new force in action he and his colleagues in the enterprise were supported by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill, who from the first recognized its potentiality. But stubborn, impassive resistance of old stagers at the War Office was too much even for these nominally supreme authorities. Tanks were not known at Waterloo. Nor did the Boers make their acquaintance in South Africa. What was the use of bothering about them now when there were so many papers to be signed in the office?

Annoyed by the inexplicable interest taken in the affair by the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State, the War Office, after two years' obstruction, authorized the building of 1350 tanks. Immediately after the order was countermanded. Later the War Office dismissed Colonel Stern from his position of Director-General of the department dealing in tanks, appointing in his place a man who had never seen one, whether in course of construction or in action. Colonel Stern and the few practical men working with him doggedly fought on, with the result noticed in the testimony quoted from English and German commanders.

WYMONDHAM IN NORFOLK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
It is just as well to be explicit, and to write "Wymondham in Norfolk," for there is another place of the like name in Leicestershire. They are utterly unlike, and even their names, although similarly written, are locally pronounced in different fashion. For whereas in Leicestershire you must give, in speaking, the full value of every letter in the name, at Wymondham in Norfolk it is customary to say "Windham." Just in the same way with Gillingham in Kent, and Gillingham in Dorset; for, while the first must be styled "Jillingham," if you would please the natives, the hard "G" will suffice in Dorset.

The Wymondhams take their name from Saxon times, when the personal name, Wymond, was common. The Norfolk town is the child of the great Benedictine Priory founded here in 1107, that important house whose gaunt ruins to this day are seen from afar, combined with a great parish church. The two giant towers give a weird and eerie look to the neighborhood; a gloomy and nightmare effect in certain lights. It was not without a certain impressive fitness that the government of 1549, when it had mastered the Norfolk peasants' rebellion, hanged one of its leaders, William Kett, a good deal higher than Haman was hanged, from the summit of the western of these two towers.

The Ancient Inns

Most of the ancient inns of Wymondham have been rebuilt, or modernized, or have gone out of business altogether; but as you approach the church and the abbey ruins, you will pass the ancient, and very charming, half-timbered "Green Dragon," originally built for the accommodation of pilgrims to the abbey; and there is an interesting house, now in private occupation, as the town is left behind, on the way to Norwich, which seems once to have been a hostelry. It dates from the sixteenth century, and bears on its front this curious inscription, in bold letters, "Nec mihi glis servus, nec hospes hirudo," which may thus be Englished: "I have neither the fat dormouse as a servant, nor the blood-sucker as a guest." To those who could read Latin, and in medieval times the literate generally could do so, this delicate way of stating that good service and clean beds could be relied upon at this inn must have been immensely cheering. For it must be obvious to us, if we consider a moment, that this innkeeper would not have thought it worth his while to make the announcement had he not supposed it to be an exceptional attraction to his house.

When the great abbey was disestablished, in the time of Henry VIII, Wymondham, or "Windham," was hard hit. The town survived at all seems remarkable, for it stands upon no waterway, and is on the great road



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The Old Market House in Wymondham

to Norwich, within nine miles of that city, and thus likely to suffer from its proximity. But Wymondham has a trade, an old-fashioned one, it is true. It is that of horsehair weaving, perhaps not now so flourishing as it was in middle-Victorian times, when the height of middle-class respectability was to possess, besides the cut-glass luster ornaments for the mantelpiece, and the usual wax fruit and stuffed animals, a set of furniture upholstered in horsehair fabric.

Very chilly, very somber, and extremely difficult to keep comfortably seated upon, was the horsehair-covered sofa or chair. Nothing so slippery, unless it were ice or glass, could be devised. Well, that kind of furniture is not made now; but, ironically enough, collectors are beginning to specialize in it. There is no account for taste, or for fashions in collecting, and none can say in what direction either will break out next.

The Horsehair Weavers

The horsehair weavers of Wymondham still, in some measure, continue their trade, for their goods, being of the almost indestructible sort, are in demand for use in railway station waiting rooms and the like places, where hard wear is to be expected. It is a cottage industry, and the old treadle-looms may be seen and heard when passing along the streets. They are cumbersome affairs, with heavy wooden framing, and they rattle and clatter not unlike the pots and pans of a traveling tinker; and appear to give the minimum of output for the maximum of labor.

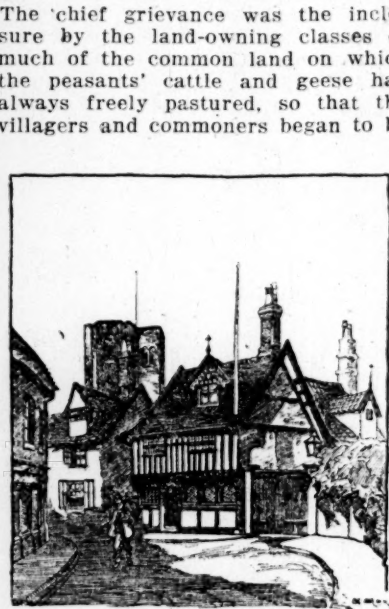
There was once another and a staple trade here, upon which the town depended. It was that of wooden turnery. Spoons, skewers, tops, and spinning wheels, which anciently were made here, are to be found represented on the decorative carving of the old woodwork of that most picturesque building, the Market-House.

This charming survival of olden times is the most prominent object in the long, rustic, main street. Raised

high above the level of the road, it is built of sturdy oak framing, filled with plaster, and is entered by means of a lofty wooden stair. It has for very many years ceased to serve the purpose of a market-house; and when we consider how many are the objects that were swept away and abolished in the unappreciative times of some 80 years ago, when they had outlived their uses, it is a remarkable thing that this was not either destroyed or sold. It is now put to some service as a reading room; and a very much larger room it is found to be than might be expected from outside observation.

Memories of Rebellion

In all the country surrounding Wymondham, and on past Norwich, memories still linger of that great peasants' rebellion already mentioned. It was an uprising of the country folk, captained by William and Robert Kett, in 1549; and it at one time assumed very alarming proportions. The chief grievance was the inclosure by the land-owning classes of much of the common land on which the peasants' cattle and geese had always freely pastured, so that the villagers and commoners began to be



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The Green Dragon, Wymondham

alarmed for the livelihood of themselves and their stock. It was an unreasonable alarm, but it was fed, as always we find, by agitators.

Twenty thousand rebels assembled on Mousehold Heath, Norwich, and there was fighting in the city itself, in which they were at first successful. But later they were defeated, and the leaders were taken and executed. The "old oak" on the road between Wymondham and Norwich remains, one of the places where the Kettis held their court and conducted councils of war.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Kangaroos' Tails Do Not Curl
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In a copy of The Christian Science Monitor dated August 5, 1919, I notice a picture of an Australian kangaroo. The picture represents the animal as standing full face, which is correct, but what I wish to draw your attention to is that the tail is curled round the side. Now, no one in Australia ever saw a kangaroo with a curl in his tail; he holds, or rather carries, it straight out behind him, to enable him to take the enormous jumps he does. I would like to correct this mistake, if possible.

(Signed)
ELIZABETH H. FERRIER
Sydney, New South Wales, November 10, 1919.

Note—Our artist had no wish to perpetrate an anatomical slander with respect to the kangaroo, but merely used him as the subject of a semi-grotesque sketch, symbolical of an Australian interest.—The Editor.

THE OWNERSHIP OF BRIGHT ANGEL TRAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

FLAGSTAFF, Arizona—An unusual condition in a national park, the ownership of the main trail into the Grand Cañon by interests separate from the national government, appears likely to be terminated soon. The trail is the Bright Angel, that starts down into the gorge just below the portico of the Santa Fé's El Tovar Hotel. It was built by primitive Indians, who farmed a few acres below Indian Garden Springs, from which water for irrigation was conducted by a remarkable stone aqueduct that skirted the lower side of a cliff. When the white men came, it was being used by the Hava-Supai Indians. Improved by the noted "Buckey" O'Neill and Ralph Cameron, the latter later Congressman from Arizona, it finally passed, by limitation of toll-road tenure, into the possession of the county of Coconino, which has been leasing it. The Cameron and county tenure has been irksome both to the government and railroad and at least a dozen actions to dispossess have been taken to the courts, as well as to land office hearings. The holders continued to hold, partially by means of mineral claims that included most of the trail route down the side cañon it follows. The Santa Fé built another trail, in competition, four miles farther westward.

Now the county supervisors are contemplating two governmental propositions. The first is a flat offer of \$77,118, or 25 times an estimate of the trail's annual net earnings to the county. The second is of \$100,000, this sum, however, to be used in construction of a new road to the cañon from the Old Trails highway, from a point midway between Flagstaff and Williams.

WINTER QUARTERS OF WOOD-FOLK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In the meadows, marshes, and all open lowlands there is a little animal which is called the meadow-mouse. He is very active all winter. This small animal seems merely an animated bundle of fur with two tiny, bright eyes at one end and a very short tail at the other. His long fur effectually conceals the whereabouts of his small ears and his neck.

He makes short underground tunnels; the meadow is a network of interlacing runways that terminate in the doors of these tunnels. The runways made by meadow-mice among the sphagnum, cranberry, or pitcher plants of the marsh are most interesting. The smooth, hard floor, showing the effective work of the continual passing of many little feet, is arched over by the plants which wholly conceal the mice in their travels.

The meadow-mouse is more nearly herbivorous than is the white-footed mouse. He feeds almost wholly on the bark of shrubs and trees, or plant-stemming runways or thin-shelled nuts on grain. He cannot open a hickory nut. He is especially fond of dandelion plants, and will soon dispose of a rose, biting off one leaf after another. He sits erect, holding the leaf in his paws and eats it, beginning at the stem end. If the leaf is long he bites it in two and looks especially amusing as he holds the two parts, one in each paw, and rapidly bites first one and then the other. When he washes his face, it seems as though he were trying to cut off his head, for his paws meet in the long fur behind his ears, and after he has brought his paws downward over his face, rubbing the fur the wrong way, he looks ridiculous, with a wide ruff around each eye.

Ways of the Meadow-Mice

Meadow-mice are very fond of one another's society. They often rub noses as they pass each other. They have plenty of disagreements also, and stand up on their hind feet facing each other in pugilistic attitudes, perhaps statuesque for a few seconds, but always with a short fistic bout, and some animated conversation in a climax. When protesting they give a grating sound of relatively low pitch and with some effect of ventriloquism. They do a great deal of talking, sometimes loud talking. The notes vary in quality and pitch, and are often slurred so that the effect is somewhat musical, like a rude attempt at singing.

The meadow-mice are sometimes ensconced in corn-shocks. With tunnels in the earth below, a nest near the heart of the shock, and corn nibs left at the husking, they know little of January cold, and the snow drifted outside.

There are two near relatives who also make winter homes in corn-shocks. The little gray house-mouse occupies one of the marvelous corn tents, scampers up and down the stalks, sleeps in a nest of corn silk, and rubbles the "eyes" of the corn left in the shock, while the Norway rat, in a neighboring tent, scratches his shell-like ears, or washes his coat of thick yellow-brown fur in snug contentment. He sleeps in a large nest made of stripped corn leaves, placed either on the ground or in a large chamber under the ground, and he is likely to have transferred the corn from the stalks into his burrows below.

Other Fur-Coated Folk

However, the white-footed mice and their cousins are not the only active individuals in fur coats in the January woods and fields. The red squirrel vies with White-foot, not in the amount of traveling done, but in cheerful adaptation to snow and cold. He is solitary in winter, as far as

observed, going only short distances from his nest and seldom, if ever, visiting his squirrel neighbors. His nest is low, usually under the bottom stones of a wall. The space within is just large enough for a curled-up squirrel, and the smooth, compact inner walls are warm from contact with the warm little body.

All the animals of the winter woods are serious people. In the face of great danger, often they cannot move. They are all untamed and possess the wildness and alertness of the struggling races.

But there are not always enemies, and there are warm beds, good things to eat, and comradeship. For them, January and snowy months are mainly times of sleeping and waiting. There may be warm rains that wash the snow away, flood the brook and revive the mosses. There may be a few days of warm sunshine when the ferns lie green about the bases of trees and mourning-cloak butterflies rest on brown leaves in the sunshine. But soon the world is again buried in snow and the severe cold has returned.

In the woods the snow is almost unbroken, for it is so cold that even owls and mice have not ventured out. The woods-road is a broad path of white stretching between dark trees and snow-crowned bowlders. Long, straight black shadows lie across it. Low shrubs at right and left are projected on the snow in a tracery of black shadow. All is silent except for a faint rustling among the oak leaves, and a hushed murmur of sound from tall pines. The woods then in the moonlight are pure and austere. Yet this spot in the stone wall is just above where the red squirrel is asleep. That hollow oak holds the gray squirrel, and his doorways are stuffed with leaves. The shrews are in nests under the great bowlders. The gray rabbit in his fur coat is huddled in a protected cranny of the stone wall at its turning beyond. The white-footed mice have warm nests everywhere. In a sleep still more profound, a sleep not to be broken tomorrow or the day after, the woodchuck lies far below our feet under earth, leaves, and snow, and the chipmunk is in his burrow among the roots of yonder maple. It is a waiting time.

A NOVEL STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—There is a novel form of strike in progress in a portion of Victoria, Australia. Angered by the high prices charged for children's shoes and boots, parents have been sending their boys and girls barefooted to school. This anti-protestant measure has been enthusiastically applauded by the children, who enjoy the novelty, and in many cases, where parents have not joined in, boots have been discarded before the home is out of sight. An amusing feature has been the action of a local bootmaker in sending his own children barefooted. As there is no school rule which prescribes footwear, and as the days are long and warm, the strike is running its merry course.

GRAND' ANN

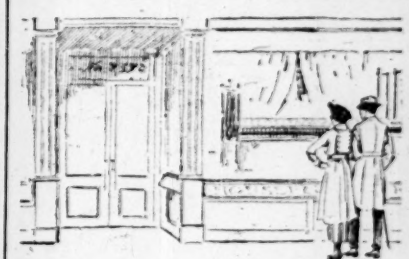
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
A narrow byway led down to the dock from the old-fashioned main street of the fishing village. In that byway was more color than in all the rest of the village together.

Low, glistening-white cement cottages were roofed in vermilion. The diamond-paned windows were mostly hidden behind painted boxes of green growing things, and before one or two of the houses were great clusters of brilliant hollyhocks, standing erect as gay sentinels. A black cat complacently washed its face in the dappling sunlight.

At the foot of the gray dock a stately four-master rode gently on the electric line of the harbor, its yellowed spars tracing delicately against the sky. It was noon, and children, in flamboyant-colored clothes, scuttled down the steep street and ranged themselves in a vivid row on the step of a cottage opposite the only shop in the byway. For a moment they whispered among themselves. Then they were quiet.

The chipped porcelain letters on the shop front read, "Fresh Fish." The vendeuse was a rosy-faced motherly woman who constantly smiled, and generally hummed gently to herself as she clacked her knitting needles. She was known as Grand' Ann. At noon each day but Sunday, when she was not there, she laid aside the racking needles, smoothed the frail black silk of her apron and drew from the little cash drawer a flagolet. Sometimes the tunes she played faltered a bit, or trailed off into peculiar minors. The fiery gleam of a ruby set in the ring that her seafaring husband had brought her from India years before, and of which she never tired telling, frequently caught the rays of the sun as her fat fingers twiddled away at the little brown instrument.

The housewives in the byway set their clocks by the fluttering notes of the little songs, as they skipped out over the gray dock and across the blue sheen of the water. The cat stopped washing its face and listened speculatively.



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RACIAL ORIGIN OF MEN IN REVOLUTION

Mr. Bartlett Presents Final Facts in Support of His Assertion That the Irish on American Side Were About 3 Per Cent

In closing his discussion with Mr. O'Brien in The Christian Science Monitor on the per cent of Irish soldiers in the American Revolution, J. Gardner Bartlett offers the following in rebuttal.

1. Mr. O'Brien admits that his claim of 38 per cent Irish soldiers includes the Scotch-Irish or Ulster-Scots. (I claim about 3 per cent Irish and 12 per cent Ulster-Scots to be the correct figures.) The Ulster-Scots were not Irish. Both Scots and Irish were originally Celtic, but residence on different islands for eight centuries before 1610 formed two separate races distinct in physique, character, temperament, and religion. The Scots, who colonized Ulster in waves for over a century after 1610, have never intermarried with the native Irish, except in rare cases, and remain a separate race to this day; mutual racial and religious antipathy prevented intermarriage. Mr. O'Brien misuses Lecky as authority on this point, as the latter only states Cromwell's English soldiers married Irish (Roman) Catholic women, and in another place states the Scots never coalesced with the native Irish population in Ulster and, after continual contact for over two centuries, remained as distinct as though an ocean rolled between them.

Genealogical Researches

In 1814 the rector of Dungeness, County Londonderry, stated that the inhabitants of the parish were divided into two races of men as totally distinct as if they belonged to different countries and regions, the Scots descended from Scotch and English colonists since 1610, and the Irish comprehending the original inhabitants of the country. While making genealogical research in Ireland, I personally observed that the above conditions still continue. Furthermore, birth in Ireland does not make an Ulster-Scot even nationally Irish, as for centuries Ireland has not been a nation as a sovereign state; both races have been and continue British subjects. According to the O'Brien theory, if an English army officer at various stations had children born successively in Ireland, India, Egypt, and Jerusalem they would respectively be Irish, Hindu, Coptic, and Hebrew! The status of Americans is different; all persons living here when the United States became a sovereign state and all since born here are nationally Americans, irrespective of their racial origin. Lastly, being Irish neither in race nor nation, the various so-called Ulster-Scots, Scotch-Irish, Ulstermen, or Orangemen have always refused to be considered Irish, either in Ulster, America, or elsewhere. During an address in 1911 the Hon. Whitelaw Reid said: "It is now time to take into account another stream of Scottish immigration, the Ulster-Scots. This term is preferable to the familiar Scotch-Irish, because it does not confuse the race with the mere accident of birth." The census of Ulster in 1859, mentioned by Mr. O'Brien, does not show its population in 1715 and later.

Historian's Statement

Lecky states that 80,000 Scots poured into Ulster from 1690 to 1698; and Syngé, Archbishop of Tuam, stated in 1715 that 50,000 families had emigrated from Scotland into Ulster since 1690. From this later large emigration was derived the bulk of the emigration to America commencing in 1715. In 1730 James Gilmore, David McGregor, and 25 others signed a petition calling themselves "Inhabitants of Londonderry in New Hampshire, originally from North Britain but last from Ireland." Does Mr. O'Brien consider this Gilmore and the others to be Irish? I am not a disciple of Fiske and of those Scotch-Irish historians who claim 500,000 or more emigrants from Ulster to America from 1715 to 1775; my article distinctly stated my claim of less than 200,000 for all Ireland and Scotland for this period.

I also challenge the propriety and even the expediency of Mr. O'Brien's claiming the Ulster-Scots as Irish in his setting forth the "debt" of America to Ireland; to whom does America owe the "debt," to the Ulstermen or the Irish? His book being propaganda for independence for the Irish, it would

be wiser not to swell his estimates of Irish soldiers fourfold by flinging the services to America of the Ulster-Scots who came here, when their kinsmen now in Ulster are to a man opposed to the Irish independence advocated in his book.

The Galloway Evidence

2. From 20 years' knowledge of Revolutionary Army rolls, I flatly deny that 36 per cent of the whole number of names are distinctively Irish and Scotch-Irish; these names combined comprise only about 10 per cent of all the names included on all the rolls of all the colonies; but this must be increased by half, to 15 per cent, to include Irish and Scots with English names. The much-trumpeted evidence of Galloway simply shows that, of 2300 of the deserters from Washington's army during the terrible season at Valley Forge, half were born in Ireland, and that these desertions were partly induced by offer of free passage to native lands. What bearing has the origin of these 2300 deserters, at one locality and during a short period, upon the racial origin of the 200,000 men in all the colonies who at some time or other served in the militia or continental army between 1775 and 1783? Galloway's statement that only one-fifth of the colonists were active rebels is absurd; for instance, 92 per cent of the male population of age in New Hampshire in 1776 signed the Association Test to fight against England, so Mr. O'Brien vastly exaggerates the numbers of the Tories.

English Family Names

3. Having done genealogical work in England and Ireland for 12 years, I am fully aware that Healey, Dalton, Kelly, Powers, Butler, Corbett, Cogan, Collins, Higgins, Joyce, Larkin and Gleason are ancient Irish names; but they are also all independently old English family names dating from the thirteenth century; the Kellys got their name from Kelly, County Devon, a parish mentioned in the twelfth century and still existing; there are in England at least six old places called Healey and over 10 called Dalton, whence family names were derived, etc. It was from the old English and not the old Irish families that nearly all of the colonial New England families of these names descended. I deny that William Healey of Cambridge was Irish or was called an Irishman on the record of Gilmore and McLaughlin (or McLachlan) are Scotch as well as Irish, and these Gilmores and McLaughlins early in New England were Scots and Ulster-Scots and not Irish. On the Whitcombs Mr. O'Brien again displays his ignorance of New England genealogy. Nearly all the Colonial Whitcombs descended from John Whitcomb, who came in 1635 from Taunton, County Somerset, in which region his ancestors had lived for centuries, and who had had over 100 descendants born of the name in New England before 1720, when Mr. O'Brien states, an Irish Whitcomb arrived. There are only 35 separate persons named O'Brien on the Massachusetts Revolutionary rolls, viz.: seven Johns, four Thomases, three Williams, three Dennises, two each of Charles, James, and Jeremiah, and one each of Cornelius, Edward, Gideon, Gregory, Hugh, Joseph, Matthew, Mott, Patrick, Peter, Richard, and Timothy. Their various enlistments are given under 83 items, which provides Mr. O'Brien with his delusion of 83 separate soldiers.

Irish in New England

5. The Irish in New England before 1700 were only a fraction of 1 per cent of the population. Prendergast says that between 1651 and 1655 over 6400 Irish boys and girls were transported to the American colonies and sold, and later 2000 to Jamaica; these horrors were true, but Mr. O'Brien magnifies Prendergast's figures to 6400 to New England and 100,000 to Virginia and the West Indies. The 100,000 transportation never happened, and of the 6400 only two shiploads of about 200 each came to New England; after about a dozen had been sold, the Massachusetts government stopped the sale, and the two ships went on to Virginia. In 1680, Governor Bradstreet of Massachusetts stated there were in the colony about 120 Negroes, and "perhaps as many Scots brought here and sold as servants in the time of the war with Scotland" (1652) and "about half as many Irish brought hither at several times as servants." The population of New England in 1680 was 70,000; so the Irish were then a small fraction of 1 per cent, according to the Governor.

6. I close by reasserting that the American soldiers in the Revolution were about 3 per cent Irish and about 12 per cent of a totally different race, the Scots and Ulster-Scots.

FRENCH LEGISLATIVE COSTUMES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Amidst the thousands of hurrying travelers who jostle each other roughly at the different



Costume of a member of the Council, 1791

stations of Paris upon the arrival of trains from the French provinces, there are many newly elected deputies, who have come to "take the air of the Chamber," according to the consecrated phrase. Yet nothing distinguishes them today from the crowds of ordinary citizens, for their scarf and the special insignia, which they are allowed to wear in their buttonholes, are reserved for important ceremonies. Yet until the advent of the Third Republic, the French deputies wore a special costume. When, in 1789, the States General were convoked, it was deemed indispensable that the deputies should have a special dress for the occasion. But the proposed uniform could not be the same for the three orders to be represented. Court etiquette exacted that a distinction should be made between the classes. Mr. de Breux-Brézé, Grand Master of Ceremonies, was charged to settle this delicate question, and he therefore indicated in a detailed note the exact costume to be adopted for the ceremony by the clergy, the nobility, and what was contemptuously termed the tiers état. Thus the difference between the ranks and prerogatives of the three classes of French society was ostensibly marked.

Dress of Nobility

The representatives of the nobility were bidden to don a coat of black stuff adorned with golden embroidery,



Member of the Convention, 1793

short black trousers, white silk stockings, a jabot of fine lace and a hat decked with white plumes and turned up after the style of Henri IV. The clergy were allowed to wear different costumes according to their titles. Cardinals donned their red hats, archbishops were crowned with the square bonnet, whilst canons, deans,

and curés were obliged to wear their ordinary, long black coat and square hat. The deputies of the Third Estate were obliged to be satisfied with a very simple and sober costume consisting of a coat, waistcoat, and short trousers, of black cloth, black stockings, a muslin cravat, and an untrimmed hat!

Naturally the dress distinctions were judged humiliating by the representatives of the people, who protested against such offensive measures. They refrained from expressing any particular vexation because they were deprived of the right of wearing plumes or laces, but declared: "What matters the richness or poorness of the clothes! But does it appertain to an agent of the King to prescribe any costume to the depositaries of the legislative power? Is it right that representatives of the nation should submit themselves to the capricious and ridiculous legislation of a master of ceremonies? No doubt these are unimportant details, but who has a right to impose these details? And what a fine authority for a court to settle such futile questions at the serious hour when one is about to limit its authority."

Mirabeau was one of the first to protest in the name of legality: "To give a different costume to the deputies of the different orders is to reinforce that unfortunate distinction between the orders which may be considered as the fundamental drawback



Dress of a noble, 1789

of our nation, and of which we must be purified if we intend to regenerate ourselves!"

Lack of Tact

Thus it came to pass that by prescribing different costumes to the different orders, the court showed a lack of tact which considerably exasperated the opposed parties, and favored what is now known as class struggle.

At the first meeting of the States General, the deputy Salaville declared that if it "belonged to the dignity of the assembly to adopt a costume, that assembly alone was qualified to prescribe it." And he added, scathingly: "I know not what greater master of the puerilities of the court has elected himself as legislator of our stockings and trousers!"

However, although it had at first been decided amidst the deputies of the tiers état, that they would refuse to submit to Mr. Breux-Brézé's sartorial dictatorship, "as an assembly upon which rests the fate of the nation must not allow itself to be enslaved by etiquette," other questions of a far deeper import immediately claimed their attention.

But the people did not lose any occasion to express their contempt for the dress distinctions established by the Marquess de Breux-Brézé, and on May 4, 1789, they made a significant demonstration during the procession of the States General. When the high clergy in its shining embroidered vestments, and the nobles with their beplumed hats, passed around the yoad dais, in all their pomp and splendor, the spectators remained motionless and silent. But when the tiers état passed in its unostentatious black uniforms, a tempest of acclamations broke out as the people saluted those who were to be their worthy representatives.

However, one deputy refused to don the livery of the Third Estate. He

was called Michel Gérard, and was a laborer from St. Martin de Rennes. Clad in the time-honored costume of the Breton peasant, he refused to don another to sit in the assembly. He won his point and was further known



Uniform of Third Estate, 1789

for the spirit of justice which inspired all his suggestions; he demanded the suppression of all privileges and after the session he returned to his native village where he resumed his work on the land.

Costume Question Abandoned

With the Constituent Assembly the question of a suitable costume was abandoned, and during the convention the assembly room presented a most picturesque aspect. The deputies appeared in the most fanciful dresses; military uniforms predominated; many wore sabots, wooden shoes, and Marat was especially remarkable in the bright-colored madras handkerchief he wore turbanlike around his head.

The Directoire, however, pronounced itself as favorable to a certain pomp and decorum. A parliamentary uniform was de rigueur. The legislative power was divided between the Council of Five Hundred, which proposed the laws which the Council of the Ancients proceeded to vote on or not according to their humor. All deputies were obliged to wear a costume in which the three colors of France were recognizable in the long red cloak falling over the white robe,



Member of the Assembly, 1791

whilst a blue velvet toque completed the costume of distinctly antique reminiscences. A blue scarf was worn around the waist by the Five Hundred or around the neck by the Ancients. During the Consulate, the elegant "habit à la Française" triumphed on the benches of the Chamber. It consisted of a blue coat, lightly buttoned with golden-embroidered collar, tri-color gold-trimmed sash, and hat, trimmed with golden acorns.

Under the Restoration, the deputies

could not enter the tribune unless they were dressed in a blue frock coat, trimmed both at collar and wrists with embroidered fleur-de-lis. Each deputy kept this uniform in the cloak-room of the Chamber, but it sometimes happened that, owing to a particularly heated interpellation, the honorable deputy had no time to get his uniform. In such cases an usher was wont to bring it to him hurriedly at the foot of the tribune, and help him quickly to exchange his civilian coat for the regular uniform. One day, a very stout deputy gesticulating wildly, tried to slip on the uniform the obliging usher had rushed to get him. But the latter in his haste had mistaken the uniform and brought the deputy that of one of his colleagues renowned for his leanness! A ripping sound rent the clamors of the Chamber as the uniform split down the back, protesting against the great bulk which had been so violently insinuated into its seams!

This incident was perhaps the end of the parliamentary costume in France. Since then the representatives of the people wear their own usual clothes, and eclecticism reigns amongst parliamentary fashions. Some deputies have even been quite celebrated for their originality, affecting to preserve the costumes of their native provinces. Thus a Mr. Soubignon



Costume of the clergy, 1789

adopted the Breton costume. Another never abandoned the traditional heret of the Basque peasant, whilst yet another, a Moslem deputy, insisted upon wearing his burnoose.

INTERNATIONAL BALLOON CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Maj. Albert Bond Lambert of the Missouri Aeronautical Reserve Corps has made public an announcement that an international balloon race will be held in the United States next autumn, starting from St. Louis or from some other city in the southwest. Major Lambert is head of the arrangements committee to arrange entries, select the starting point, and receive foreign pilots. American, English, French, Swiss, and Spanish entries are assured, and it is probable that other nations will be represented. Of the three American entries, one civilian and one each from the army and navy, Ralph Upson, winner of the national race of 1919, has been chosen for the civilian place.

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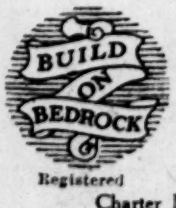
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LEAGUE MAY HAVE
A WOMEN'S BUREAU

Proposed Organization Would
Collect Data With Object of
Leveling Up of Women's Po-
sition Throughout the World

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The proposal for the establishment of an International Women's Bureau and Conference in connection with the League of Nations is commanding increasing support in feminist circles in Great Britain. It is contended that the present position of women is somewhat analogous to that of Labor, which has already set up a permanent international office to deal with its particular problems and bring them before the League. Curiously enough it is the Labor movement in England which offers the most determined opposition to the idea of a woman's bureau. As its members are professed believers in sex-equality, it is difficult to understand the attitude of thought which has made them on more than one occasion act contrary to the expressed wishes of the leaders of the women's movement.

Labor and Women's Suffrage

It is true that in the old days of suffrage agitation, the parliamentary Labor Party voted for the women's bills that came before the House. But so did many Liberals and even Conservatives. It is also true that they might have rendered enormous service to the cause of women's enfranchisement and shortened the agitation by some years if, when they held the balance of power in the House of Commons, they had chosen to use it for that purpose.

At one time the Liberal Government, under Mr. Asquith's leadership, was practically dependent for its continued existence on the favor of the Labor Party. Had they then even threatened to vote against all government measures so long as it refused to put its Liberal ideals into practice—and a majority in the House were pledged to women's suffrage—it would have been sufficient. Nothing could induce them to do so. They had been sent to Parliament chiefly for one specific object, and according to their own standpoint they were justified in acting as they did. But now that they again urge their peculiar fitness to safeguard the interests of women, and declare any special machinery to be entirely superfluous, it is not likely that feminists will fail to profit by past history.

A Specious Proposal

Since the winning of the vote, organized Labor has been particularly anxious to draw suffragists into its ranks. Other parties of course have tried to do the same. But Labor called a conference to which the various societies were invited to send delegates. It was argued that as women were now enfranchised, there was no longer any need for separate organizations. The Independent Labor Party stood for the complete emancipation of women, which would be achieved all the sooner if feminists scrapped their own machinery and joined the Labor movement!

A specious proposal! Many women remembered, however, that even before the vote was won, the Independent Labor Party looked coldly upon the suffrage societies. Then, too, they claimed to be able to do for women more than they could do for themselves. They even denounced the movement as "middle-class" because the vote was demanded on "the same terms as it is or may be given to men." "Adult suffrage" should have been the cry! Individual members of the Independent Labor Party and the Parliamentary Labor Party have been as ardent in their support of the women's cause as the most advanced and single-minded feminist. But the

official attitude has invariably been to regard separate women's organizations as unnecessary. When Labor urged this view at the conference, the delegates from the women's societies agreed that it might be a good thing for suffragists with party inclinations to join the men's associations, but it would be very bad policy to break up their own until every political, social, and economic inequality had been removed.

Pre-War Practices Bill

That feminists were right in their resolve events have since shown. The Labor Party recently introduced a bill to remove all legal disabilities of women. But while they failed to place this measure on the statute book, they were more successful in regard to the Pre-War Practices Bill, which shuts out women from important industries. It will be remembered that when the British Government called upon the trade unions to allow women to help in the production of certain munitions, a pledge was given that all rules should be restored upon the termination of the war. The women themselves were not consulted, and were therefore no parties to this agreement. They did not on that account put forward the idea that the Prime Minister's promise should not be kept. An amendment was moved, however, to safeguard the interests of women workers in those industries which had come into existence since the war. It was ruled out of order as unnecessary, the government declaring that the bill referred only to pre-war trades.

The Labor spokesmen, speaking for the trade unions, argued that no part of the engineering trade—many new branches of which were introduced and performed by women during the war—could be described as "new." No wonder, therefore, that the solicitude displayed by Labor M.P.s in connection with the opening of all professions to women should call forth some scathing remarks about putting their own house in order!

Sex-Equality Not Recognized

It will now be clear that in spite of Labor's protestations a condition of sex-equality does not obtain in their own domain. How, then, can they consider themselves competent to bring about sex-equality in other spheres? Feminists contend that though women's interests are in the long run identical with men's, they cannot adequately be represented by any body brought into existence chiefly for another purpose. If working men with all their voting strength and powerful unions find it necessary to set up special international machinery in order to watch over their peculiar claims, it is futile to deny the same right to the women. Not until the latter have achieved much more political power than they at present possess will it be wise to dispense with their own organizations. And far from perpetuating the segregation of the sexes, an international women's bureau will hasten the day of its removal.

In many countries women are still almost entirely unorganized. Their status is low and their disabilities numerous. They are uneducated in any real sense of the term. Slavery and traffic in women is a common feature of the life of certain places. The laws on such matters are not only an insult to women and a menace to their own particular community; they are a danger to all races. One of the functions of the women's office would be to collect and circulate information on laws and customs in connection with women, with a view to the leveling-up of their position throughout the world and the signing of international agreements.

The business of the League of Nations will be so enormous and multifarious that unless it is somebody's special duty to bring them to its notice the affairs of women will be cursorily dealt with if not altogether submerged. For, although Article VII provides that all positions under the League shall be open equally to both sexes, the clause is merely permissive, and it will doubtless be some time before they are occupied by a substantial proportion of women.

LABOR PROBLEM IN
NATIONAL CAPITAL

Its Prominence Is Indicated in
Various Ways—Bearing on
Railroad Legislation—Work
of the Industrial Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Labor clauses in the proposed railroad legislation have been the chief stumbling blocks in arriving at a settlement of this large problem. The second industrial conference, which has returned from its holiday recess and is struggling to work out a program which shall the Labor to the other factors in industry in such a way as to give impetus and stability to the industrial life of the country, is confronted at once with the emphatic objections registered by organized Labor against the tentative plan that it put out as the result of its earlier session. The story that Mr. Gompers is to be ousted from his seat as supreme ruler of the American Federation of Labor has been revived with additions and speculation.

These are the surface indications of the prominence of the Labor question in the national capital. Hardly a day passes. Congress but that Labor is attacked as selfish and radical or defended as the bulwark of the entire industrial and social structure.

Railway Legislation

As to the railway legislation: It is regarded as unlikely that the anti-strike section as it appears in the Cummins bill will go through. The question then is, To what extent will it be modified, or what will be substituted for it? How much control can be exerted over Labor without coming up against a stone wall that stops all progress? That is what the conferees have been working on, and it is the more delicate and difficult because in a way this will form a precedent of a most important character for the other dealings with Labor. There is the political angle, too, which is by no means the least conspicuous horn of the dilemma. This does not mean, simply, regard for the "Labor vote," but for the vote of many persons, plus Labor, interested vitally in the treatment of this part of the railroad question. With Mr. Hines coming out with the statement at the bankers' dinner in New York that the railroad situation was so serious that only forced combinations could save it, and Mr. Bryan upholding the Plumb plan, and the gloomy prediction being made all around that the railroads are in a sorry condition and will be left as an unwelcome legacy for the next Administration, there is already a feeling of campaign material, and if the Labor element can be kept harmless, there will be satisfaction not only among the conferees but in a far larger circle.

As to the industrial conference: No one knows the wording or formation its recommendations will take. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, is the nominal head, but, because of his time being engrossed with other matters, Herbert Hoover is the active head. It is known that the conference is not proceeding without consultation with congressmen interested in the

Milk Compromise Reached

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—St. Louis distributors and the Southern Milk Producers Association have reached a compromise price of \$3.70 per 100 pounds of milk for the month of January. This is a reduction of 12½ cents per 100 pounds under the December price. No effort is made to reduce the retail price until later in the year.

New Industrial Conference

As to the industrial conference: No one knows the wording or formation its recommendations will take. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, is the nominal head, but, because of his time being engrossed with other matters, Herbert Hoover is the active head. It is known that the conference is not proceeding without consultation with congressmen interested in the

Labor problem. They have too, the reports of investigators made during the last six weeks. William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, who is chairman of the Committee on Labor and Education has been in touch with Labor developments of the past few months, will be guided to a certain extent in his legislative actions by the decisions reached by the financial conference. It is his hope that a constructive program may be adopted which may allay some of the present unrest and promote better conditions generally in industry.

Mr. Kenyon has expressed himself as opposed to the anti-strike clause in the bill favored by his colleague, Senator Cummins. He believes that the strike is an undesirable instrument for getting justice, but, until an effective tribunal is established for dealing with differences between employers and employees, he does not think the strike should be prohibited. Provision for some such adequate tribunal, it is hoped, will issue from the efforts of the industrial conference and be given legislative authority.

Attitude of Mr. Gompers

As to Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor: It was bruited about that Mr. Gompers would be overthrown at the annual convention last June. He was not. The radicals who opposed him never had an opportunity to take any action that was not on the program which he had arranged. Since then he has been accused of lending himself to the efforts of the radicals, but has defended himself with his customary skill against the charge. Probably his attitude in regard to the Boston police strike has done him more harm in the public estimation than any other thing, and at the same time it has not helped him with the radical wing of Labor, which would like to see him replaced with a different type of Labor leader. He was forced into a guarded approval of the steel strike, which has lost. He never favored the Plumb plan, which was generally thought well of by Labor.

Mr. Gompers has had many conflicting questions to deal with, and while he has not come out unscathed, he is considered likely to give up the leadership before he is forced out, and he will choose the time. One thing appears to his credit, that, in the recent raids, none of those persons who have been taken by the authorities has been a member of the American Federation of Labor.

Territory Is Necessary Basis for

Any Consideration of Franco-German Frontier, Says Dr. C. H. Haskins of Harvard

The Christian Science Monitor publishes today the third article of a series representing the views of Dr. Charles H. Haskins, of Harvard University, on territorial adjustments by the Peace Conference, which he attended as a member of the United States delegation. The preceding articles were published on January 7 and January 10.

IMPORTANCE OF
ALSACE-LORRAINE

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Any Consideration of Franco-German Frontier, Says Dr. C. H. Haskins of Harvard

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BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Germany's claim to Alsace-Lorraine might perhaps have been justified, according to Dr. Charles H. Haskins, discussing that problem in the third of his Lowell Institute lectures, if Europe had not advanced or changed since the time of Louis XIV of France. Europe had changed, however, and the seizure of the provinces by Germany in 1871 was considered a wrong which should be righted.

"The fate of Alsace-Lorraine in general was a problem of the war rather than of the Peace Conference," he said. "Nothing had done more to unsettle the peace of the world for more than 50 years, and nothing was more earnestly discussed during the war. Nothing was settled more simply and completely when the war was over. France had only to determine certain necessary details.

"Alsace-Lorraine is the necessary basis for any consideration of the whole matter of the Franco-German frontier. Alsace is a rich agricultural region; it has also important manufactures in its towns. Lorraine is less prominent in agriculture, but is richer in mineral resources. Alsace-Lorraine as a single political division was the creation of the German Government in 1871. The two districts have different origins and different histories. The 50 years of German rule must be regarded as an unsuccessful attempt by the rulers to assimilate by force an unwilling population. Their policies alternated between harsh repression and clumsy efforts to gain the people's good will.

"The relative strength of the French and German parties was a source of acrimonious debate. The fact that there was a strong French party. The survival of this French party through 50 years of persecution is one of the finest examples of the triumph of the inner over the outer life. For more than half a century the problem of Alsace-Lorraine has been debated back and forth with arguments which have had no effect on the other side of this question became of international moment. Dr. Haskins took the ground that

Alsace-Lorraine had become thoroughly French during the French Revolution, and that the feeling throughout the world in recent times that populations should be considered when territories are disposed of opposed the retransfer to Germany in 1871. He felt that a plebiscite would be impracticable, but that the people of Alsace-Lorraine had shown by their welcome to the French troops that they were glad to return to French rule.

RED EAST SPECIAL
PROPAGANDA TRAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Continuance of the persistent efforts of the Bolsheviks to spread their propaganda is disclosed, in the opinion of the State Department, in an intercepted wireless message sent by two Bolshevik officials on December 6, 1919. An exact copy of the message was made public yesterday as follows:

"Moscow, December 6, 1919.

"To the National Bureau Taskset:

"This is to inform you that during the last half of December of this year a propaganda train for organization and instructive purposes will be dispatched to Turkestan. The train will be called the 'Krasny Vostok' (The Red East). The train will be supplied with literature in Muselman and Russian languages for cultural and educational purposes, also with a printing press with Muselman and Russian type, a wireless installation, a bureau for complaints, a cinematograph, and lecturers. In order that the Muselman part of the train may be well supplied, it is necessary that there should be party comrades who would take part in propaganda work who are well acquainted with the local dialects and the style of living of the population of Turkestan. There are no comrades of this kind here. We earnestly request that you will immediately send three of your best comrades to Moscow, guaranteeing that they will arrive here by December 20. This is the desire of the Central Committee of the party. Inform us of their departure. The Turkestan delegation has already been made use of for the train.

(Signed) "ALMINOFF,

"Vice-President of the Central Bureau of the East.

"IBRAGIMOFF,

"President of the Delegation."

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative in the United States of the Russian Soviet Government, said yesterday that he would explain fully the foreign policy of the Bolsheviks when he testifies this week or next before a sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and that he would undertake to show the Bolsheviks are not engaged in improper propaganda.

PERIOD FORECAST
OF PROSPERITY

Speaker Tells Shoe Retailers
That Merchants and Bankers
Take an Optimistic View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—J. Franklin McElwain, president of the National Boot & Shoe Manufacturers Association, speaking yesterday before the National Shoe Retailers Association, which is in convention here, said that merchants and bankers on the whole expected a considerable period of prosperity. He had written to several groups of business men, and obtained opinions to the following effect: from those engaged in production:

"The reports from all directions indicate that there is no let-up in production and will not be for the first six months of 1920 in practically all the basic commodities. Most producers predict full production for the entire year of 1920. The necessary demand for food products abroad, due to a shortage of fully 45 per cent of their normal supply, insures the prosperity of farmers, representing 33 per cent of our population. This also insures full employment in the wages for those engaged in manufacturing, representing 30 per cent, and those engaged in transportation and mining, representing 11 per cent of our population."

Of the opinion of bankers he said: "This group of very able men seem to believe that present prosperity will continue for a while, but eventually reaction will set in; that inflation and speculation must be controlled; that conservatism and short time future commitments are in order. If this is brought about, we may proceed to lower levels of commodity prices in an orderly fashion and deflation may be accomplished."

Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne, of the Massachusetts Commission on Necessary of Life, said that profiteering did not exist in Massachusetts, at least in the shoe trade.

COMMITTEE NAMED
FOR CONVENTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Appointment of a committee of 17 members, including two women, to arrange for the Democratic national convention at San Francisco on June 28 next was announced yesterday by Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the committee. This will be the first time women have had a hand in the preliminary arrangements of a presidential nominating convention, Mr. Cummings said.

Mr. Cummings leads the committee and the women members are Mrs. George Bass, Chicago, and Miss May Foy, Los Angeles.

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event are not excelled even by ourselves

Women's High-Grade Dress Hats, colored satins and velvets.....45.00	Misses' Timeless Coats, full silk lined, four colors.....45.00	Men's Silk Traveling Gowns, including waist.....12.50	Armstrong Hall Runners, size 3x15 12.00
Women's Tailored and Sport Hats, velvet, velvet and beaver.....3.50	Misses' Polo Cloth Coats, full-length, one-half silk lined.....25.00	45-Inch Embroidered Organdie Flouncings.....1.65	Royal Writon Bags, size 9x12.....35.00
One Lot Hat Brads, high-grade straw and hair.....75c	Misses' Wool Jersey Sport Skirts, in leather mixtures.....9.75	27-Inch Muslin Flouncings, embroidered in dainty patterns, yard.....55c	Sani Flash.....1.50
Women's Sealine and Marmot Fur Hats, already lined.....12.50	Misses' All Wool Pleated Flared Skirts 14.00	18-Inch Imported Swiss Flouncings, yard.....35c	Old English Floor Wax, 1 lb. size, good for floors and furniture.....50c
Women's High-Grade Wool Plaid Pleated Skirts, three patterns.....22.50	Misses' Lavender and Straight Chemises, children's white skirts.....95c	Imported and Domestic Edges, embroidered on cambric and nainsook, yard.....12.50	Cando Silver Polish, 1 quart size, a high grade silver polish.....1.50
Women's Box Pleated Skirts, assorted colors, tailored models.....15.50	Girls' Coats, sizes 6 to 16 years.....12.50	18x24, 18x24, each.....50c	Sani Tissue Toilet Paper, cartons.....50c
Women's Odd Lot of Silk and Tricellette Sweaters.....12.75	Girls' Silk Afternoon Dresses, satin, georgette and taffeta, sizes 12 to 16 years.....15.00	Cap Nets, real hair, good quality.....1.25	Green's Mineral Paste.....15c
Women's Large Angora Scarfs, 3 colors.....8.50	Girls' Wash Dresses, gingham and chambray, 15 models, sizes 6 to 14 years.....3.85	Net Brasieres, with double covered shields, each.....1.00	Window Ventilators, keep out the snow and rain, but let the pure air in.....35c
Women's Zephyr Sweaters, in navy, white, black and cream.....8.95	Children's Fibre Silk Tuxedo Sweaters, brushed wool collar and cuffs.....8.75	Mercerized Darning Cotton, popular brand, 6 balls for.....45c	Shedden Work Benches, with one or two tiers.....15.00 and 17.00
Women's Silk Flounce Petticoats.....3.95	Children's Brushed Wool Sweater Suits, rose, open and white.....9.75	Children's Colored Silk Umbrellas, fancy handles.....4.75	Hampers, Chinese grass, round and square.....5.00
Women's Extra Size Silk Flounce Petticoats.....5.50	Children's Figured Flannellette Kimonos.....2.00	Women's Black Silk Umbrellas, fancy handles.....6.95	Hampers, Chinese grass, round and square.....5.50
Real Flat Lace Collars, a direct importation, generous sizes, flat shapes in assorted designs.....2.00	Growing Girls' Boots, broken sizes, 6 to 8.....3.65	Men's Natural Wool Union Suits, medium weight.....4.45	Hampers, Chinese grass, round and square.....5.50
Collars and Yokes, large selection to choose from.....50c	Children's Boots, patent leather, gray cloth tops, broken sizes, 6 to 11.....2.50	Men's Heavy Natural Shirts and Drawers, each.....1.19	Hampers, Chinese grass, round and square.....5.50
Lace Collar and Cuff Sets, Swiss manufacture, attractive Venise design, flat collar.....3.50	Children's White Marine Union Suits, winter weight, all sizes.....2.50	Men's Sample Union Suits.....2.35	Hampers, Chinese grass, round and square.....5.50
Boudoir Caps, in satin, crepe de chine and net, lace and ribbon trimmed.....1.00	Infants' Silk and Wool Wrappers, sizes 2, 3.....75c	Youths' Fancy Suits, waistline and plain models.....21.50	Hampers, Chinese grass, round and square.....5.50
Women's Pink Polka Dot Avonora Corsets, low bust, popular model.....4.50	Boys' Houses, fine quality, with attached collars, sizes 12 to 15.....1.85	Youths' Overcoats, including belted all round and belted waistline models, 21.50	Hampers, Chinese grass, round and square.....5.50
Women's Redfern and Modart Corsets, low bust model.....5.50	Boys' Cotton Pajamas, white or fancy stripes.....2.00	Youths' Fancy Suits, waistline and plain models.....21.50	Hampers, Chinese grass, round and square.....5.50
Women's Avonora Corsets, low bust model.....5.00	Boys' Golf Caps, heavy weight.....2.75	Youths' Overcoats, including belted all round and belted waistline models, 21.50	Hampers, Chinese grass, round and square.....5.50
Women's Redfern Corsets, old sizes.....3.95	Boys' Striped Hats, odd sizes.....2.50	Youths' Overcoats, including belted all round and belted waistline models, 21.50	Hampers, Chinese grass, round and square.....5.50
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HOLLAND REFUTES BELGIUM'S CLAIMS

No Reason, However, Why Grievances Over Inland Navigation, Limburg and Scheldt Questions Cannot Be Solved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The specific Belgian grievances against Holland are further dealt with from the Dutch point of view in the following article, specially written for The Christian Science Monitor by a Dutch correspondent.

The Belgian grievances, he says, are of a threefold nature, the inland navigation and drainage, the Limburg, and the Scheldt question.

As regards the first, there undoubtedly are, as in most cases between neighbors, grievances on both sides which demand redress. Belgium bitterly complains that Holland is willfully hampering her Rhine and inland traffic, whilst Holland reproaches Belgium because she says she renders the Meuse unnavigable in Dutch Limburg, to the detriment of that province. There is no reason why these and other grievances, the technicality of which goes beyond the scope of this article, should not be solved to the satisfaction and benefit of both countries. Owing to the nature of her traffic, the port of Antwerp is in a way much more of a competitor with London than with Rotterdam.

Danger of Rotterdam

Yet the danger of Rotterdam has now become almost an obsession with the Belgians. Rotterdam's harbor for several reasons is much better suited for Rhine traffic (the tidal difference there being 1.30 meters, against 4.30 meters at Antwerp), and has much older traditions in this respect than Antwerp. As, however, Antwerp's Rhine traffic undoubtedly was on the increase of late years, the Dutch Government is perfectly willing to live up to its obligations, and to have new ways of communication opened up on Dutch territory if the old ones really prove to be insufficient, provided these matters are arranged fairly, and do not create international servitudes. Apart from all treaty obligations, both Belgium and Holland should aim rather at economic cooperation than at rivalry.

On the Limburg question feeling runs much higher in Holland, as here Dutch territory is directly menaced. "Military necessity" is now brought forward as an excuse for "Belgian imperialism." In this war, anyway, it was to the great advantage both of Belgium and of the Allies that Dutch Limburg lay across the path of the German invading armies, which thus had to effect their invasion through the narrow opening south of that Dutch Province. How much more rapidly could they otherwise have overpowered Belgium, crossed the Meuse, and reached the French border! The Battle of the Marne might have had quite a different ending! If the German Army had tried to cross Dutch territory, the Hollanders would certainly have put up as good a fight as the Belgians did. Holland did not leave her Province of Limburg without defenses, and her military forces in Limburg were at once increased when the Dutch Army mobilized—one day ahead of the Belgians.

Small Nations at Mercy of Big Ones

But suppose Germany in another war did not hesitate to violate Dutch territory, the much desired possession of South Limburg would then not protect Belgium any more effectively. Germany could, with equal ease, invade Holland a little more to the north, and after cutting her way through the Dutch Army attack the Belgian forces on their extreme left flank. Small nations will ever be at the mercy of big, powerful ones if the doctrine of "might is right" is upheld; it is surely not in this direction that safeguards are to be sought!

Then Belgium, in support of her desires, wants to make out that Dutch Limburg belongs by right to her, and also that it has a strongly pro-Belgian population! At the settlement of 1839 there undoubtedly was a section in favor of Belgium especially among the Roman Catholics who disliked the policy of the Dutch Government of the period. But when these same people had cooperated with the liberal north to bring about a revision of the con-

stitution, in 1848, they became most contented and loyal. If a free plebiscite were now taken in Dutch Limburg not even 2 per cent would declare themselves for Belgium.

Less Sympathy in Limburg

Notwithstanding all the inhabitants did for the Belgian refugees, there is decidedly less sympathy for Belgium in Limburg than there was before the war. Though the Belgian Government is clamoring hard to have the seat of the League of Nations at Brussels, it has not hesitated to act, not only against the outspoken ideals of that League, but against its very dictates. Tremendous indignation was aroused in Holland when a secret Belgian Government note came to light in which Belgian spies and agents received their instructions how to work in Dutch Limburg to detach Dutch citizens from their government. It seems incredible that, after all that Belgium has suffered from German methods, her government should straightway resort to similar ones against a friendly neighbor. The lame official excuse that this "confidential note" is dated May 20, and was therefore anterior to the powers' decision (June 4) that no annexations were to take place, has not been able to restore the necessary confidence in Holland. To the credit of the Belgian Nation be it said that a large majority strongly condemned this action on the part of their government. It may be that in the interest of their joint security, and for the peace of the world, Belgium and Holland may come to certain military understandings, but in view of recent experiences as to Belgium's real intentions, Holland, who never was a friend of "entangling alliances," will be doubly on her guard.

History of Dutch Flanders

It seems quite natural that Belgium should wish to possess Dutch Flanders and the whole left bank of the Scheldt. One can also imagine a foreign reader looking at the map to see "what all the fuss is about," and then wondering why Holland does not give up this "little slip" of country to Belgium! But does he know the historical facts and traditions? When, in 1585, Antwerp surrendered to the Spaniards, Dutch Flanders was at once occupied by the Hollanders. It was then incorporated and continued to form part of the Dutch Republic the centuries through, as the possession of the mouths of the Scheldt was bound up with the security of the State, for only in this way could the waterways which gave admittance into the very heart of the country be guarded.

At the time of the French occupation, in 1795, Dutch Flanders was not made part of the Southern Netherlands, but was formed into a French department in spite of the opposition of the population, which desired to remain Dutch. In 1814 it again returned to Holland. At the secession of Belgium in 1830 the population of Dutch Flanders absolutely refused to make common cause with the Belgian revolutionaries. In fact, all through Dutch history Dutch Flanders and Zeeland have been noted for their ardent patriotism and their love for the House of Orange. As in Limburg, most energetic demonstrations have now been held in Dutch Flanders to protest against any proposed separation from Holland, and practically every town and village has sent addresses of loyalty to the Queen. Ever since the German-inspired attempt at a revolution in the autumn of 1919, patriotic feeling has been openly expressed in Holland, and Queen Wilhelmina is now beloved and revered as perhaps never before. Again the Dutch do not wonder that Belgium would like to obtain that part of Dutch territory, and now repeats her efforts which miscarried in 1839, but they cannot for a moment admit her grounds, either military or economic.

Only Course Open to Holland

Belgium now pretends that if the Scheldt had been open to warships, a British squadron could have sailed up the river as far as Antwerp, and could have saved the whole of Belgium. But nothing prevented Great Britain at that time from landing as many troops as she liked at other Belgian ports. The fact is that Great Britain was not ready, whilst nothing could stem the first, furious German onslaught, which had been planned and thoroughly prepared for many years. The only result probably would have been that Antwerp, which is now practically intact, would have been reduced to ruins, and that the Scheldt would have been at the disposal of the Germans for a formidable submarine base.

The neutrality of the mouth of the Scheldt and of Dutch Flanders has rendered incalculable service to the allied cause. The only thing for Holland to do was to keep strictly to the precepts of the existing international law—and she did, regardless of praise or blame. "Military necessity" is again an excuse for Belgian imperialism.

Belgium also, in the face of the world, reproaches Holland with not carrying out her obligations faithfully, and with thwarting her trade on the Dutch Scheldt. Ever since the Scheldt tolls were abolished in 1863, and since Antwerp got not only Belgium and northern France, but also prosperous Germany as a hinterland, the growth of her trade has not only equaled but even surpassed that of other big ports, till the general strike in 1913 did it much harm, and the disastrous war of 1914 brought it to a temporary stop. From occupying a sixth place in 1870, Antwerp, in 1910 even surpassed Liverpool. Official figures from the Antwerp Chamber of Commerce show the enormous advantage this port had over other western European ports, in the fact that the value of her imports nearly equaled that of her exports, and also clearly demonstrate her remarkable increase of tonnage as compared to other ports, which would hardly have been possible if her grievances against the Dutch administration of the Scheldt were true.

Few Grievances Formulated

Among the copious literature on the port of Antwerp there is only one single publication, "The Port of Antwerp and the Economic Conference in Paris," which formulates definite grievances against the Dutch Administration. It was published, with the consent of the German authorities at Antwerp, in 1917, by Max Obousier, a Belgian engineer, and aims principally at a closer economic alliance between Belgium and Germany. As Mr. Obousier worked for and with the German authorities, he had to flee from his native country on their defeat. It is both significant and amusing that the Belgian annexationists can only advance the arguments of this particular author in support of their aspirations.

The reports of the Chamber of Commerce of Antwerp, which state squarely and openly any difficulties arising with foreign governments, contain no complaints, but repeatedly speak about Belgian deficiencies. In that for 1912 the Dutch Scheldt is not even mentioned, but from the "Considerations générales" we learn that the development of Antwerp is hampered by quite different causes, and that the harbor is in danger of being choked.

Natural Competition Between Ports

The very biggest vessels could safely put into Antwerp harbor even in stormy weather, which is not the case with Rotterdam. This is not the place for a comparative study of the ports of Rotterdam and Antwerp. Though a natural and lively competition no doubt existed between them, the Dutch Government has never done anything to thwart or hamper Belgian trade, and animosity there certainly was none on either side before the war. A general prosperity means chances for everybody; a ruined Germany will not be equally detrimental to Rotterdam as to Antwerp. That Rotterdam in some respects got ahead of Antwerp is not due to Dutch thwarting of Belgian trade, but to Dutch diligence and enterprise. Already in 1908, six grain elevators were being operated at Rotterdam, which number was increased to 14 in 1912. It was only in 1911 that Antwerp invested in two of these time and labor-saving machines, and she had but six in all when war broke out. Cranes for iron ore were also unknown at Antwerp. G. de Leener in his excellent study "La Politique des Transports en Belgique" (published by the Solvay Institute), and other Belgian authors, draw attention to the danger of being thus behindhand. Instead of its prosperity being hampered by Dutch ill-will, as Belgian annexationists want people to believe, the port of Antwerp was threatened through Belgian negligence.

Holland's geographical configuration is quite exceptional. The Hollanders have not taken possession of their country by pushing on others. There is no stain of injustice on their conquests, for they wrested their coun-

try from the sea. They love it because they have won it by honest hard work, and for that reason there is passion in their love. They are going to reclaim another province on the Zuyder Zee. If ever a country belonged to its people it is Holland. That is why Hollanders would rather face the world and go under than suffer aggression. Their determination in that respect is stronger than words can convey.

NATIONAL SAFETY IN GREATER PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Lord Lee of Fareham, president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, was the chief guest at the annual dinner of the Farmers Club and the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture at Holborn Restaurant, and made a speech dealing with agricultural policy.

The Earl of Selborne in proposing, "Success to Agriculture," paid a tribute to the work of Lord Lee, who, he said, was out to increase production, and they would help him to the best of their ability. As a simple proposition of national safety, increased production was necessary. They were bound at the present moment to get the utmost out of their country, otherwise they would never attain financial stability. All classes who lived by agriculture, he continued, should be united, but to his great sorrow, he saw signs of disunion, and that they were tending to drift further apart, owing to the extraordinary view that their interests were separate, and not interdependent. He was sure that Lord Lee would do all he could to make them pull together.

Lord Lee, in responding, said it would be a bad day for agriculture if the Board of Agriculture became an annex of the Farmers Union, or any other body. The Minister of Agriculture could hold the balance between all the interests concerned. It was of vital importance not only to the industry, but to all the nation, that all should be brought nearer together and keep together, and it was important at this time that nothing should be done to antagonize Labor. The farmer and the laborer were dependent on one another, and neither could get on without the other. There had been grievances under which the agricultural laborer had suffered for generations, and they could not expect that the old feeling of bitterness would be obliterated in a moment simply because wages had gone up.

The Ministry could do something, and he would regard it as a disaster if the farm laborer looked to the Minister of Labor and not to the Minister of Agriculture for the redress of his grievances. It was of importance that all should do everything in their power to increase the powers and responsibilities of the Agricultural Wages Board, and he regretted the attempts that had been made to get rid of it.

Referring to the Forty-Eight Hours Bill Lord Lee said he held it as an article of faith that they could not standardize agricultural hours on the same lines as urban industry. In keeping Labor out of the Forty-Eight Hours Bill he believed he was acting in the best interests of Labor itself.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS DESIRE SOVIET PLAN

Leipzig Congress Passes Resolution Favoring Policy of Dictatorship of the Proletariat Capable of Direct Action

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The German Independents have now arrived at the end of their development by eliminating the difference between the Independent Socialists and the Communists. At their recent Congress in Leipzig a resolution was adopted by a big majority declaring in favor of union with the Russian Bolsheviks and the Moscow Soviet Government.

The Independent Social Democratic Party originated during the war. Before the war there existed only the Social Democratic Party, but soon the Social Democrats voted the war credits, only a small radical group among them voting invariably against them. Out of this small group, headed by Karl Liebknecht, arose the party of the Independents. The remaining Social Democrats were hereafter called the Majority Socialists, because they had joined the majority of the Reichstag which was willing to vote for the war appropriations.

Socialists Join Government

Out of the revolution arose a government consisting of three Majority Socialists and three Independents, namely, Mr. Ebert, Mr. Scheidemann, and Mr. Landsberg on one hand, and Mr. Haase, Mr. Dittmann, and Mr. Barth on the other hand; they were not called, as usual, ministers or secretaries, but, after the Russian mode, "Volksbeauftragte," or ministers to the people. When the Majority Socialists in the government during January, 1919, vigorously proceeded against the Spartacist rioters, the Independents severed their connection with the government and resigned.

The Majority Socialists demand social democracy based upon the general, equal suffrage and the secret ballot; they demand, furthermore, the parliamentary state system. The Independents, on the other hand, demand the soviet system after the Russian fashion and, instead of the National Assembly, the Congress of Soviets. The Communists demand the unlimited "Dictatorship of the Proletariat"; they are in favor of the Russian Bolshevik formula: "The entire power in the hands of the workers and soldiers' soviets."

The government did not succeed in realizing the "socialization" or nationalization of mining and other enterprises, so that the Independents were able to gain an additional number of adherents, especially in the industrial districts: in Saxony, in Upper Silesia, in Brunswick, in the Ruhr district, also in Berlin and in the large harbors, Bremen, Hamburg, Kiel, and Stettin. The contrasts and differences between the Majority Socialists and the Independents are becoming more and more accentuated. Nevertheless, there are groups within both parties who still believe in the pos-

sibility of a reunion; and especially in the last few weeks much has been heard of the so-called "United Front" of the workingmen's parties.

Text of Radical Resolution

In the last days of November the Congress of the Independent Party, already reported to The Christian Science Monitor by special cable, began in Leipzig. The Congress decided upon a resolution, which was adopted by 227 votes against 54, which reads: "The party Congress resolves to disconnect itself from the 'Second International' and is resolved to realize the social doctrine by the dictatorship of the proletariat based upon the system of soviets. A proletarian Internationale, capable of direct action, must be created by the union of our party with the Third Internationale and the Social-Revolutionary parties of other countries. The Party Congress, therefore, orders the central committee to enter into relations with all those parties with the aim and purpose of creating a firmly closed proletarian Internationale, which is destined to bring about a decisive change in the fight for the liberation of the working classes from the fetters of international capitalism, a change in the direction of revolution."

This resolution for all practical purposes abolishes every distinction between the Independents and Communists or Bolsheviks. It remains now to be seen what practical effect this resolution will have upon public life. The opinion generally prevails that the period of riots is passed. The citizens' defense corps, safety-police and imperial defense corps have been organized to take immediate and vigorous action against all Bolshevik seditions. The German workingman, too, has become tired of excitement, and is now satisfied as long as he has sufficient food. It is, therefore, not very likely that the great masses of the Independents will acknowledge this new platform of their party. As long as the government is able to keep up the necessary ratio of food distribution and to prevent deprivation, the program of the Independent Party will in all probability remain a theory only.

ANGLO-PERSIAN RELATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the general meeting in London of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company Ltd., Sir Charles Greenway, who presided, said the net profit for the year had been £2,010,808, which was an increase of more than £700,000 over the previous year. He thought in the current year the company might confidently look forward to a profit of not less than £2,000,000. He showed how the concern was in process of extension in various directions and foreshadowed a most prosperous future. The political situation between Britain and Persia

he said, had been followed by the conclusion of an agreement between the two countries which he ventured to think would cement the relations of the two nations for all time. It insured absolute independence and a prosperous future to Persia, and the permanent establishment of a friendly and independent power in a part of the world in which Great Britain had important interests.

HOW BEST TO GOVERN ALSACE-LORRAINE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Paul Jourdain, the new Labor Minister of France, is a Radical and an Alsatian, being one of the newly elected deputies of the Upper Rhine. This last fact is of particular importance at the present moment.

During German domination, it is undeniable that Alsace and Lorraine, although subjected to extreme moral suffering through their annexation, enjoyed a material prosperity and a remarkable order in their administration. Germany had insured for them these advantages in the hope of gradually conquering the people's good will. It is possible, moreover, that the liberated provinces may have to suffer from the lack of organization so characteristic of republican administration. Republican leaders themselves seem to doubt the possibility of substituting in Alsace-Lorraine that provincial autonomy promised to them in so many political speeches, for the French system of rigid centralization. Mr. Jourdain is especially well suited to assume the heavy responsibilities now incumbent upon him. During the war he was attached of the first Embassy at Bern, where he was especially charged with the interests of Alsace-Lorraine. He is resolved to support the rights of Labor. He is distinctly in favor of amalgamating French and Alsatian labor laws, as the German labor laws existing in Alsace presented certain undeniable advantages, especially in what concerned matters relating to pensions. Mr. Jourdain is absolutely opposed to class struggle, and is a strong supporter of the close collaboration of both Capital and Labor, which alone can safeguard the interests of both. He deems that the workman should be free to form syndicates himself or not according to his will; and should a dispute arise concerning a question of a general order, Mr. Jourdain sees no reason why an employer should not discuss the matter with his workmen in the presence of a representative of the special syndicate concerned. But in the case of questions relating to the internal organization of work, the new Labor Minister deems it wiser that discussions should only be broached between the employer and the delegates of the workmen.



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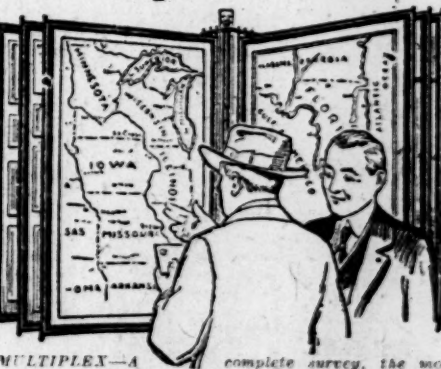
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WORK OF COALITION CABINET EXAMINED

To Some, Present British Government Is Purely a War-Time Structure, While Others Believe It Too Good to Destroy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—With the close of the parliamentary session, friends and foes of the Coalition Government have been examining its structure. Its enemies have been finding that it was a war-time structure, never intended for the days of peace. Not merely had it a purely war-time design, but they find its foundations and walls already rent by all sorts of divisions. Its friends, on the other hand, find nothing essential the matter with the building, and they not only maintain that it is too fine an edifice to be scrapped, but that there is no better building conceivable for housing the Government of Britain.

At the moment of writing, the critics of the Coalition have plenty of missiles to hand for the purposes of attack. The Government has a rather disastrous showing as a result of the autumn session. It came a cropper to begin with over the Aliens Restriction Bill. Here its downfall was due to tactics. Opposition outside and within its own ranks was permitted to coalesce in a moment of over-confidence on the government's part and as a result of government was defeated. The leaders of the government compromised—in fairness it should be said that they object to the word, but it is near enough for present purposes—with their supporters by taking up in the various matters covered by the bill, such as the personnel of the British civil service and the deportation question, a much stronger anti-alien attitude. Thus the government rallied its own supporters and divided them off from their temporary partners of the official opposition, and the Aliens Restriction Bill passed through the House of Commons. Even now, however, it has not become law, and the House of Lords has been busy turning portions of it inside out.

Two Great Measures Dropped

Two great measures have had to be dropped, the Anti-Dumping Bill, because it threatened to drive the Coalition Liberals into the arms of the Opposition Liberals, and the bill restricting the profits of coal owners to 2s. 2d. a ton, because it produced a cave on the Unionist side of the Coalition structure, which also was likely to bring the whole building to pieces. The latter bill is definitely dropped. The former is optimistically expected by the government to be revived next session, but if the government believes this, it seems certain that no one else does. The government has got into trouble over housing. Whereas its Housing Bill was to provide 500,000 houses, it has not produced a couple of hundred after nearly 12 months. Dr. Addison claims that this is no fault of the government, but it provides ammunition for the government's opponents, especially when another Minister, Sir Tudor Walters, who is his colleague with regard to housing, rises from the ministerial bench to say that the government's measures so far had been the cause of unprecedented profiteering by the builders.

Autumn Program a Wreck

Of course, the government has almost got its Indian Reform Bill through both Houses, and many impartial critics would say that that was sufficient for any one government, but on the other hand, the Irish situation has become steadily worse and while coercion in Ireland becomes stricter and stricter and crime becomes more impudent and deadly, the government has been unable to introduce its proposals for the future government of that extraordinary country. The whole autumn program, in short, is a wreck. In these circumstances, the Prime Minister, his great Conservative colleague, and Mr. Asquith, the former Prime Minister and still the leader, despite many murmurings of the Independent Liberal Party and other prominent statesmen, have been taking up the question of the Coalition. It is not exactly a detached and intellectual examination of the merits and demerits of Coalition government. Mr. Bonar Law was the first prominent statesman to reveal between the lines of his public speeches that there is a determined movement on foot to form the present Coalition into a definite

political party. Any day now it may be announced that success has attended this effort.

Liberals Swinging Away

Meantime, the Independent Liberal Party has definitely and aggressively taken up the task of overthrowing the Coalition. In some political areas, notably in the north, there has been a definite swing of Coalition Liberalism "away from the Coalition." In these circumstances, Mr. Lloyd George with his usual courage, flung himself into the fight at its hottest corner, namely, the Manchester Reform Club, and defended the Coalition as the only possible government.

He argued that a Coalition was essential, because in present circumstances, no party could expect to secure an independent parliamentary majority at the polls. He insisted that except for three or four years, presumably from 1906 to 1910, which he described as not very fruitful of legislation, the country always had been governed by some sort of Coalition. He put the searching question to Mr. Asquith, whether, if his Coalition had survived to conclude war and make peace, would that famous Liberal statesman have said to his Unionist colleagues: "You have helped me to win the war. You have served the country faithfully, but now I need you no longer and therefore I must ask you to go. The time has come for renewed party warfare." Would he have said to Unionists, "You were good enough to make sacrifices, but I cannot ask your help to reconstruct the country for which your children have bled."

Reasons for a Coalition

Mr. Lloyd George went on to say that he did not believe for a moment that Mr. Asquith would have done this, but instead he would have invited his Unionist colleagues to help him to rebuild the same land they had fought for. Then Mr. Lloyd George gave his final reason for requiring a Coalition, which was that this period of history had its own special challenge which affected the whole fabric of society as we know it, its commerce, its trade, its industry, its finance, its social order. The challenge was to those who believed that the "prosperity and strength of the country have been built up by the stimulating and invigorating appeal to individual impulse, to individual action," and it was made by those who believed "that private enterprise is a failure, a complete and cruel failure, and must be rooted out and the community must take charge as a community to produce, to distribute, as well as to control."

The challenge, Mr. Lloyd George maintained, might be expressed "in the whining and maniacal shrieking of the Bolsheviki" or in the "more restrained tones" of Labor congresses and conferences, but it was always the same challenge, and he maintained that those who, in the presence of these great fundamental, earth-shaking questions, believed they could concentrate the nation on the differences between the Anti-Dumping Bill and the Paris resolutions, were living in a world of delusion, grown blind and blinkered."

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' CHARTER FOR BRITAIN

LONDON, England—A meeting convened by the Lord Mayor was held recently at the Mansion House to lay the foundation of a movement for linking together in active cooperation all bodies and organizations—religious, social, or industrial—which are striving to break down the barriers between class and class and to establish relations of mutual confidence between employers and employees.

Sir Vincent Caillard said employers had grown to understand how absolutely necessary it was that all men should be considered as men, with similar aspirations and ambitions. It was essential that men should have a proper division of their time between work and leisure. Workers should have that better place in the sun to which they were aspiring. Workmen on the other hand had not realized the amount of mischief done by irresponsible actions arising from ignorance



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of the conditions of the world as a whole.

Mr. F. Huth Jackson (chairman of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed) said they had nineteen committees established at important industrial centers, composed in each case of an equal number of employers' representatives and delegates from trade unions. They had also 10 committees and sub-committees in agricultural districts composed of landowners, farmers, and agricultural laborers. Other committees were being formed.

Miss Julia Varley (women's organizer, Workers' Union) said that as a result of a joint meeting at Birmingham of mistresses and maids, both organized bodies, they had been able to present to the whole country a servants' charter.

A resolution was passed asking the Lord Mayor to summon a conference to carry out the scheme.

AUSTRALIA'S CHIEF LEGAL DIGNITARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales—The appointment of Mr. Adrian Knox, C.M.G., leader of the New South Wales



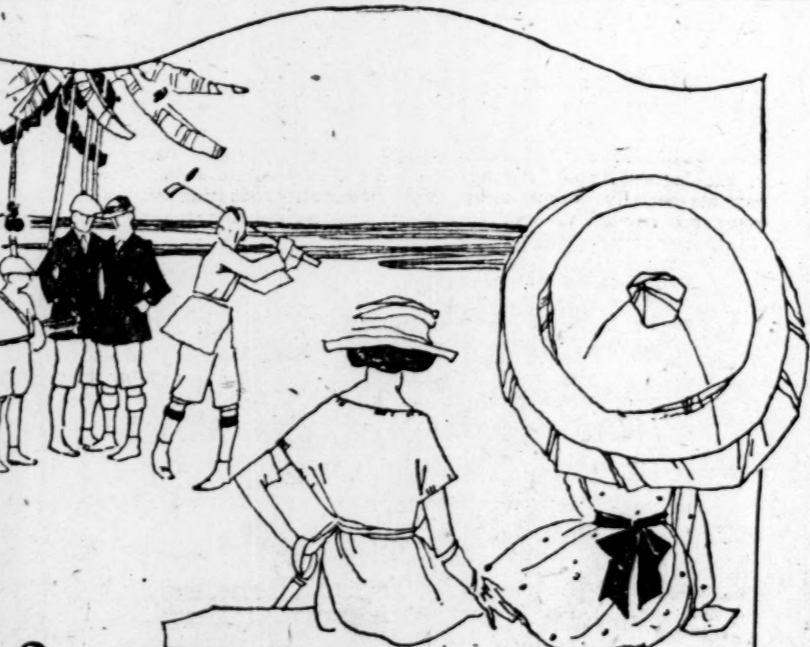
Adrian Knox, C. M. G.,
New Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia

Equity Bar, to the highest judicial position in the Commonwealth—the chief justice of the high court—is generally approved.

Mr. Knox is one on whose integrity and honor no breath of scandal has ever fallen, and he is one of Australia's ablest lawyers. He was chairman of the Australian Jockey Club, the premier sporting association of Australia, was a director of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, and filled many other important positions, which, however, he has now resigned to be unfettered in his new position. His war work as Red Cross commissioner was most valuable.

SOCIALIZATION IS ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales—A. C. Willis, spokesman of the important Federation of Coal Mining Employees, and who is also a zealous advocate of "direct action," has declared that what the men desire is the "socialization" of the coal mines, and their administration by bodies selected by the workers. This socialization would carry with it virtual control of vast numbers of other industries, and, it is believed, would powerfully aid the "socialization" of all of them. Mr. Willis has not proposed any mode of compensating mine owners for the loss of their property.



Southern Wear

The annual hegira Southward is about to begin. In preparation for this, proper apparel receives a great deal of attention.

Crisp and fresh colored and delightfully suggestive of lighter, brighter days are the hats, frocks and suits that are here waiting to be packed into South going trunks.

Here you may choose apparel whose correct background is white sands, blue waves and cool, green palms—These are correct modes ready to escort you through your sun swept Southern wanderings.

STIX, BAER & FULLER

GRAND LEADER
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WAGE REVELATIONS IN LONDON STRIKE

Pay in Many Departments of Army and Navy Stores Said to Have Been Below Wages Paid in the "Sweated Trades"

By The Christian Science Monitor special Labor correspondent

LONDON, England—The strike of the employees at the Army and Navy Stores in London, provided one or two very useful lessons as showing the distance traveled by the trade union movement in efforts to improve the conditions of the workers and the tremendous change in the attitude of the public and press toward trades disputes. The dispute had its origin in a demand for an increase in wages of 35 per cent, a reduction in working hours, representation on the board responsible for the benevolent fund (to which the employees contribute), and the removal of a number of minor grievances.

To ascertain the attitude of the directors in regard to Labor questions is not a difficult task. Although the trade unions made application a month before the strike was declared, nothing but a brief acknowledgment of their communication was received in return. The directors calmly ignored further communications, one of which proposed that the points in dispute should be referred to arbitration by the Ministry of Labor, which had directly offered its services.

Not a "Tall Order"

An advance of 35 per cent must strike the casual observer as a "tall order," but the first impression passes away immediately when one gathers that, according to John Turner, general secretary of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, the wages paid in many departments of the Army and Navy Stores are actually less than are paid in sweated trades for which trade boards have been set up. That is to say the wages are less than those fixed under an act of Parliament as being the minimum in order to maintain a standard of physical efficiency, in a civilized existence.

Again using Mr. Turner's figures, one department of 50 women averaged less than 22s. 4d. a week, while men after 20 years' experience, were receiving a wage of 40 to 45s. a week. Taking the present purchasing power of a sovereign, this gives the women an average of about 9s. a week, and the men from 16s. to 18s. a week on a pre-war basis.

An Official Explanation

With the knowledge of these figures before him, the secretary's statement of the firm's position and attitude toward the strikers must surely have been made with his tongue in his cheek, not to mention certain mental reservations, especially when he says: "The strike is not to be regarded as an indication of reasoned discontent directed specifically against the society (Army and Navy Cooperative Society), or as a reflection upon the policy or attitude of the directors toward the staff, but rather as symptomatic of the present phase of national unrest and the aspirations of Labor for representation." So there we have it. The discontent is not due to the fact that the young lady who smiles upon you as you select your size in gloves or the correct shade in ties, finds it impossible to support herself on a wage which in pre-war days would be equal to 9s. Oh, no! She has been simply swept off her feet with the wave of direct action and desires to emulate the miners or the railwaymen, presumably out of

"sheer cussedness." Equally as ingenious is the effort to explain away or deny the union's statement that the dividend recently paid was 350 per cent on the original shares. This, however, says the secretary, on the present value of the shares, was only 8 per cent. The Army and Navy Cooperative Society was formed many years ago by officers of the two services, and for a considerable time membership was confined to these classes, but ultimately it was extended to embrace civilians. The policy of the company is still largely dominated by officers, and the names of the board of directors read, as one paper put it, "like a court-martial."

Three Hundred and Fifty Per Cent

Although the present price of the shares ranges round about 40s., the original shares were valued at 1s. each, or, to be strictly accurate, 1s. 1d., subsequently divided up into 20 1-shilling shares. And, as the directors last declared a dividend of 3s. 6d. per share, one is led to wonder what particular method of arithmetic the secretary was schooled in that he can faithfully deny that the dividend works out at 350 per cent.

If there are people, as appears to be the case, who feel that 40s., or even 60s., or more, is good value for something originally worth a shilling, that is their own business and does not, or should not, enter into considerations of an application for an advance in wages. Of course, thousands of shares have remained in the original hands, or those of their descendants, and it is upon this basis that the question as to the rate of dividend rests. Owing to the extraordinary help given by the press, the transactions of the shares have been quite clearly explained, and tens of thousands of men and women have been taught the lesson that the prosperity of a commercial undertaking is not always to be measured by the financial statement delivered annually by the chairman of directors and circulated for publication.

Victory of the Strikers

If the attitude of the admirals, generals, and others of subordinate rank in either of H. M. forces who form the directorate, is to be taken as the point from which organized Labor started, the action of the press must be regarded as giving a fair indication of the journey traveled. The strike was of short duration and resulted in a victory for the strikers, due in no small measure, as John Turner admitted, to the valuable assistance of the press in exposing the conditions in which the workers were employed and in generally directing public opinion as to the merits and demerits of the dispute. The industrialists are rather prone to disregard the effects of public opinion in the settlement of a strike. But whatever value it may have—say in an engineering or textile struggle—there is no denying the influence upon a strike of a body of people who, by the nature of their calling, come into daily contact with the public.

Those who by long experience have witnessed the defeat of so many attempts by shop assistants to improve their working conditions, were somewhat apprehensive as to the result on hearing of the decision to stop work. But all doubts were removed when it was known (1) that the employees,

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BRITISH INQUIRY INTO PRICES OF MILK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—After four exhaustive sittings, the committee appointed to investigate and report on the price of milk unanimously arrived at the conclusion that, "despite the volume of documents presented for investigation, the evidence upon which the Ministry based the Milk (winter prices) Order, 1919, is most unreliable. The opinions sought were largely those of interested persons. The agricultural interests predominated in a marked degree, while the interests of the consumer were not, in the opinion of the committee, sufficiently represented."

"The wholesale and retail distributors of milk do not appear to have been brought into consultation at all. The records of this section of the trade based on actual contracts, would have given a valuable index to the pre-war value of milk. The opinions of the agricultural experts were so divergent that it is impossible to treat them in the light of reliable evidence. The Ministry, in fixing prices, had before them estimates ranging from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per gallon."

Items of importance in arriving at the cost of milk production were: (a) The average yield per cow; (b) the cost of production of feeding stuffs, (more especially hay); (c) the question as to whether interest on capital, overhead charges, and other items of this description, should be costed into milk production; (d) the average value of milk during the winter period before the war, and (e) the actual months which should be considered to comprise the winter period; but these were the subjects of so many varied opinions, that the committee was forced to the conclusion that sufficiently careful investigation into these important factors had not been made. This emphasizes the necessity for reliable machinery of an independent nature being used in arriving at all future costings of the production of milk.

These conclusions have led the committee to declare that the present maximum prices are not warranted.

TROOPS TO GUARD THE LEBANON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The Administrative Council of the Lebanon has decided upon the formation of a special detachment, composed of the best Lebanese soldiers, to watch over general security in the Caza of Chonf.

Wanamaker's



Setting the House in Order

How many unlooked-for things come to light! How many odds and ends spring up in unexpected places!

No one knows better than the housewife that house-cleaning is often filled with surprises; so think what it means to set a store like this in order after a busy season.

Thus, Many Sales

—come into being. An odd lot here; some short lengths there; broken sizes somewhere else; and immediately an opportunity arises.

January is a happy month because of its sales; and there is always an element of pleasure in finding the unexpected.

Better still, a close-out of Wanamaker merchandise revives memories of service and satisfaction that are pleasant to think of, and to anticipate.

Come and see. Look about you as you walk through the store. Notice the signs—the outposts, we call them. The thing you need may be waiting—under price.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

The January Sale of White

CONTINUES THIS WEEK

A highly interesting picture will reach you tomorrow morning if you step out on the Ninth Street elevator on to the third floor where our big Sale of White is in progress. The tables and cases will be stacked high with fresh, new stocks of dainty silk and lingerie undergarments, beautiful white petticoats and other items of interest.

Then there are the corsets, presenting a full and complete selection.

Down on the second floor will be found the linens, domestics, towels, white goods, etc., in abundance almost unbelievable.

It is only possible for us to provide such great assortments because of tremendous purchases made months ago while prices were much lower than they are today. It is likely that any merchandise re-ordered for later delivery will command a higher price. We, therefore, urge you to purchase in quantity for now and future requirements, and while these sale prices prevail.

Stix-Baer-Fuller
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

NEED OF DIRECT NEWS FROM CHINA

American Exchange Professor Also Thinks Chinese People Themselves Need to Be Educated in Ideals of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—America and Europe today see China largely through blue glass furnished by Japan, and China needs a publicity of her own, said Dr. Robert M. McElroy, professor of history in Princeton University and recently first American exchange professor to China, in an address before the China Society of America here.

"China is not today a free government," said Dr. McElroy, "because the people of China are not vocal. Even if they were educated, it would profit them little until the machinery of free expression could be set up. But China as a Nation is not vocal among the nations because news of her comes in most cases through Japan. China needs cables and organized publicity of her own. The China Society of America can help to secure these for her."

"We do not wish foreign propaganda in America. That is why I wish Chinese news to come to us direct from China. If this society could secure real information about things Chinese and through an organized speakers' bureau and organized press releases give this news to the public, another Shantung robbery would be soon rendered too hazardous to be attempted. The world would know that Japan's plan to control Shantung means just what Berlin's plan to control the Baghdad Railway meant. The world would then resent the idea of punishing Germany but rewarding Japan."

Democracy Seen as Universal

Dr. McElroy proposed as the first element of a program for the society the organization of a movement to "induce every Chinese student who comes to America to pledge himself to return to China, not as an educated foreigner, speaking and thinking and feeling as an educated foreigner and referring to the Chinese as 'they,' but as a loyal Chinese determined to work for the development of China as China."

"Let us plan to make him see that liberty is the true and predestined basis of all nations," said Dr. McElroy; "that when he returns to China preaching popular government and ideals of universal citizenship and education, he is not preaching American ideals, but ideals which are as native to Asia as to Europe and America."

"The Chinese are a proud people, but like all who have lived under despotic government, they are a deluded people. They have been led to think of these elements of government, free speech, free press, free assembly, and their necessary basis, universal education, as foreign elements, for they have not themselves been allowed to enjoy them. Let them once understand that in adopting free government they are not copying Europe or importing western ideals, and the course of liberalism will be made easier and swifter."

China Has Own Background

"It should not be difficult for the returned student to show that to set in motion a machine for universal education is not to copy the West. If they go further and make Greek and Latin the basis of that education, they

would be copying the West. China's natural classic background is not Plato and Aristotle, but Confucius and Mencius. To abandon these for Plato and Aristotle is to copy the West, except in so far as Plato and Aristotle deal with the elements which belong to all races."

"But progress depends not alone upon new ideas, but upon the elimination of old ideas. I think I see a danger to China's progress in the failure of the returned student to abandon certain harmful traditions which belong to China's past, but are not of its essence. For a thousand years, for example, the chief aim of education in China was to win official position. This society can do much to convince the Chinese student that what China needs is not more officials, but more citizens who are prepared to do the things useful and to do them, not as officials, but as citizens. Let this society work to free China of the worship of officialdom. Let us plan to make our Chinese students abandon the old dream of office and pledge themselves to devote their talents to the service of China, as doctor or lawyer, merchant or builder, engineer or preacher, without complicating those vital duties by the ways of 'expectant officials.' Equipped with motion picture machines, the men of young China can easily replace the story teller who in every village holds his audiences with reactionary traditions. They can give China back to herself by setting her again on the trails which they lost when mistaken leaders closed her ports and shut out the progress which human contact alone can bring."

Unselfishness Needed

"Most of China's troubles are the legitimate fruit of corruption and selfishness in those who profess to lead; and China's chief need is the healing balm of men and women who will serve without office, working not for themselves, but for a cause above themselves. Foreign robbers menace China today only because native robbers have opened the doors and let them in, bought by the bribe of a promise of part of the spoils."

"If we cannot send back the students trained here with a determination to stop official corruption and to bring education to the masses, our hope for a free China is vain, and our hope for a 'world safe for democracy' is vain, for China is one-fourth of the world. They will only add to the 300,000,000 yen of loans already contracted and disbursed without a railroad built, a mine opened, a school provided for the people."

BRIDGE WORK IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
PORTLAND, Maine—From the number of petitions received by the State Highway Commission for state and county aid in the construction of bridges, it is apparent that this line of work will be very active during the season of 1920. The Highway Commission has in hand the design for the Portsmouth-Kittery memorial bridge as well as the design for the bridge over the Penobscot River in Drew Plantation which will cost upward of \$100,000. Preliminary steps have already been taken toward the reconstruction of the long bridge at Belfast, which will probably exceed \$200,000 in cost. Several other bridges of considerable size are also on the list to be built in the year 1920, including the international bridge between Madawaska, Maine, and Edmundston, New Brunswick, the cost of which is estimated at \$260,000.

ORGANIZATION IN COMMUNITY URGED

Cornell University Professor Calls It "Most Essential" Method of Creating Democracy—Common Service Ideal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Community organization in its relation to democracy was discussed in a paper by Prof. Dwight Sanderson of Cornell University before the American Sociological Society here recently. He held such organization to be "the most essential method of creating democracy."

"As I conceive it," said Professor Sanderson, "community organization is that integration of the social forces of a community which will insure its unified action in the chief concerns of its life and which will make possible a progressive realization and attainment of its highest values. This will doubtless ultimately require some adequate mechanism through which the will of the community may be expressed, but the essential thing in community organization is to secure a sense of devotion to the community good, a community consciousness. The mechanism of community organization will vary widely according to the social situation of the locality, and any uniform or standard method to be used in all parts of this great country is obviously impossible; but the goal of unifying the social forces so that the community can direct its own progress may be reached through different approaches, and through comparison of experiments under similar and different conditions a fairly reliable technique of community organization will gradually be evolved. A community center or community building, a community club or association, may or may not be desirable, but they are not essential to community organization. Community organization does not necessarily mean that all members of the community shall associate in one group—for human nature has not yet reached that stage of democracy—but it does mean that all groups work together for the common good of the community."

Utilization of Social Forces

"Through community organization all the social forces of the community may be utilized to maximum advantage. This means that the service of each may be best related to that of the whole, and that a maximum of leadership is developed. Indeed, community organization may be considered as consisting in the conscious direction of community purposes through a leadership which is increasingly specialized and divided among all its members, so that all are functionally integrated in the life of the community. This principle seems essential to the attainment of the highest human values."

"Community organization, therefore, is the most essential method of creating democracy. Heretofore we have tried to organize life chiefly through government and law, and our concepts of democracy have been largely political. But with the growing understanding that much of the life of society exists independent of the state, and with the increasing power of voluntary and cooperative

associations, we now attempt to integrate the activities of all these forces in the community upon a voluntary basis, so as to utilize the ability of all for the common good. The emphasis is changed from that of justice—the objective of the state and the law—to that of the common service and enjoyment of all through voluntary cooperation, i.e., democracy."

Common School of Democracy

"That community organization is a necessary basis of democracy we have overlooked in our dealing with the larger national problems of recent decades. Yet American democracy was born in the New England town meeting, and democracy will die whenever the local unit ceases to be truly self-directing. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the community is the common school of democracy; for the community is the smallest unit of society in which the relations of democracy arise and only in it can the masses of mankind have personal experience of democracy. Unless the individual has a social consciousness of the community he can have no realization of the larger social groups. Unless the community through its component individuals is self-conscious, it cannot take its rightful place in the larger community of which it may form a part. If democracy does not obtain in the local community, the voice of such a community in the affairs of the county or state will be that of its self-chosen leaders. It is difficult to conceive how democracy can be secured in state or nation where it does not obtain in their constituent communities. It is entirely possible to have a government democratic in form and theory, but actually a political or economic feudalism, supported by local chieftains who represent not the people, but themselves or some business interests. The very life of democracy is in the local group."

ARMY AND NAVY PAY RAISE APPROVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—By an overwhelming majority the House Military Affairs Committee agreed to report favorably the bill of Thomas S. Crago (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, granting an increase of 20 per cent in the pay of all officers of the army, navy, marine corps, public health service, and coast guard up to and including the rank of brigadier-general in the army and equivalent grades in the other services. The bill also would increase the pay of the enlisted personnel of these services 20 per cent in all cases where the present base pay amounts to \$33 a month or more.

The increases provided in the Crago Bill would be effective from passage of the bill until June 30, 1921, and it is estimated would cost the government \$40,000,000 annually.

COAL FIRMS AND UNJUST PROFITS

Canadian Board Charges "Capitalization of Pressing Fuel Need" to Coal Miners' Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario — Prosecutions will be instituted against two firms at the instance of the Canadian Board of Commerce for contraventions of the law. Two Toronto coal firms have been found guilty by the board of contravening the Combines and Fair Prices Act. These are the F. A. Fish Coal Company and the Harbor Coal Company, of Toronto, while F. A. Fish is also mentioned in the indictment. Complaint was laid against the companies on December 2, by a private individual who had bought coal for \$11 a ton from Mr. Fish, and on an investigation of the companies' books being made it was charged by the board that an illegal profit had been made, as is stated in the order which was in part as follows: "The board finds that the F. A. Fish, Company, Ltd., on or about the first of August, 1919, held coal for sale as stock in trade and did not offer it for sale at a price not higher than was reasonable or just. The sale of the Fish company to the individual company in August at \$8.50 a ton included a profit of 53 cents a ton. This was a net profit and was 18 cents a ton higher than the wholesale price permitted under the fuel control order-in-council. Under the circumstances it was an unfair and unreasonable profit."

To Prosecute "to a Finish"

Including all expenses, the cost of the coal to the Harbor company was \$12.24 a ton. In selling the coal to the individual making complaint at \$15 a ton the board found that the profit of \$2.75 was an unfair profit and that the price \$15 a ton was neither reasonable nor just. In finding that Mr. Fish was a director of both companies and that both he and the companies had been guilty of an indictable offense, the board expressed the opinion that "the taking of the unjust profits mentioned was the result of a deliberate capitalization of a pressing need for fuel due to the prevalence of a coal miners' strike and an incidental grave shortage of coal." The board further considered that the case was calling for punishment and announced its intention of prosecuting the conduct of the companies "to a finish."

Further legal proceedings are to be taken by the board, this time in Winnipeg, where the board ordered that the Crescent Creamery Company of that city should not sell its milk above 15 cents a quart. The company has questioned the power of the board to interfere with a company which has its origin and carries on business only within a single province. This is, in

fact, going at the very root of the power and jurisdiction of the Board of Commerce, which was, of course, brought into being by a federal order-in-council. The creamery company has refused to obey the order of the board, and the challenge has been taken up by the latter, which as stated has ordered the prosecution of the creamery company.

Restraining Canning Company

The Board of Commerce has added to its activities by issuing an order restraining Dominion Canners, Ltd., and Canadian Canners, Ltd., from retaining a discount of two and one-half cents a dozen cans containing fruits and vegetables promised by the two firms to certain wholesale grocers as a premium for placing their whole orders for the pack of 1919 with these two canning companies. The discount had been retained unpaid, on the ground that the payment of it would be illegal. The board in its order declares "that the retention by such companies of said discount is not sustainable upon the ground or theory that payment of it would be illegal, and that any contrary ruling of any government department or authority heretofore made is and was, in law, erroneous."

The Board of Commerce has issued an order declaring that building materials of all kinds, plumbing fixtures, and building hardware are necessities of life under the Combines and Fair Prices Act. Before March 31 next all dealers of such material in Canada are ordered to make a return of the cost and selling price of their goods, and supply other similar information. There is also a clause in the order dealing with unfair profits.

FEW MEN TEACHERS IN CALGARY SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta — Considerable interest is being evinced in the possible outcome of the action of the trustees from the school boards of the chief cities and towns of Alberta, in regard to the request of the Provincial Teachers Alliance. Among other requests made, the alliance asked for a minimum salary of \$1200 a year, a schedule ranging from \$1200 to \$1800,

and a uniform teachers' contract. Both these requests were rejected by the trustees, who, instead, decided upon a salary schedule of from \$1000 to \$1500. The request for a uniform teachers' contract was referred on the grounds that this contract is of too rigid a nature, especially as it would make it nearly an impossibility for a school board to dismiss a teacher.

When informed of the action of the meeting in regard to the requests of the Provincial Teachers Alliance, J. M. Hutchinson, head of the Calgary High School, declared: "The teachers of Calgary will not be satisfied; it is not going nearly as far as we expected, nor as far as the candidates elected agreed to go."

Referring to the inadequate salaries paid teachers in Calgary, The Morning Albertan points out that during the present year, out of the few men teachers on the staff, eight left for other fields of activity. The reason for this, this newspaper claims, can be traced to inadequate salaries. "Have the Calgary school boards," it is asked, "not been exceedingly unfair to teachers in neglecting to make salary schedules adequate to present conditions? If they had done so, teachers would be more contented today, and better work would be done in our schools. To the citizen of Calgary adequate pay to teachers means something more than their satisfaction. It means more men in the profession, and that means that the boy will get during his school life the man's viewpoint of the world as well as the woman's."

JOURNALISTS TO VISIT CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario — The Government of the Province of Ontario will contribute \$10,000 toward the entertainment of the visiting British and other journalists who will be in Canada a few months hence attending the Imperial Press Conference. The guests will be taken about the Province and given first-hand knowledge of the resources and possibilities of the country industrially and agriculturally. In making the grant, after the matter was placed before him by a deputation of leading editors and publishers, the Premier, the Hon. E. Drury, said that his government would reserve the right to approve the itinerary, but that there would be no other restrictions.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

CHICAGO

Women's Suits Exceedingly Smart

Southern Modes, Suggestive of Springtime

Neither the extravagances of the newly created in fashion nor its unusualities are admitted to the assortments here. Those modes, and those only, which interpret the new in distinctive manner, and so whose vogue is assured, are presented.

So women who choose now and here have delightful surety of the new at its best, and a continued period of service for that new.

Tailored English Diagonals, Clay Color or Heather Blue

Just the sound of the fabric and color calls us visions of a clean-cut, trig-looking suit—the sort one knows will mean distinction for the wearer. The fashion details at belt and pocket (to be noted in the sketch) are new and different.

The belt is very narrow and the pockets are cleverly stitched. \$110.

Suits for Town, Travel, Sports Wear, \$55 to \$150

And suits that combine in themselves the features that make them suitable for all three purposes. First in this group are checked velour suits, tailored, yet not in the least severe. \$75.

Suits of tricotine have grosgrain ribbon bindings. Suits of Poiré twill and pin seal have new collar lines. In one, for example, there is a fastening just at the collar. Then the coat swings jauntily away.

Fourth Floor, North

These Lovely Silken Frocks

Mean Charm in a Southern Wardrobe

Not only charm, but service of the happiest sort. For these are the frocks one wears on club verandas afternoons, with as good taste as afield in the bright and sunny morning hours.

Of Charmeuse and Fan-ta-si, \$85

Is the frock sketched. Its lowered waistline is marked by pockets. Buttons small and set closely together make a smart line.

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At \$40, for example, are taffeta frocks with ruffled pockets. At \$50, taffeta frocks panned just at one side. At \$60, a frock with a smartly frilled apron tunic.

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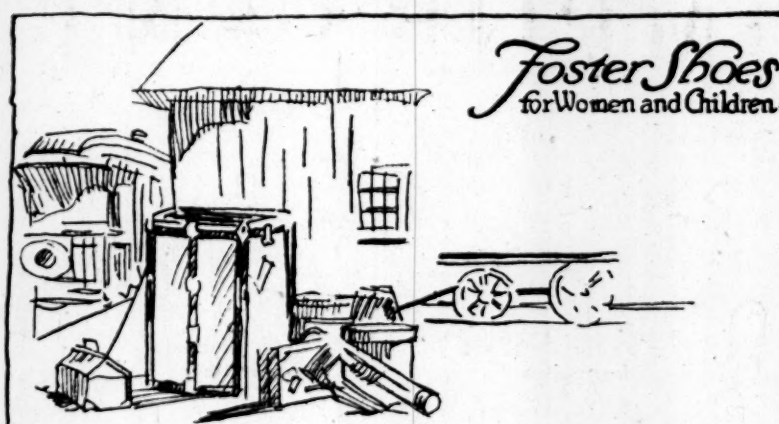
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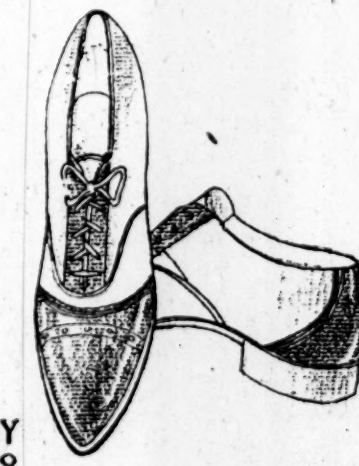
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RATIFICATION OF AN AMENDMENT

Action by Three-Fourths of the States Held to Be Final—Difference of Views Upon a Constitutional Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—When a state ratifies an amendment it cannot recall its action, it is asserted by persons who have made a study of the subject, in connection with the action of governors of New York, New Jersey and Maryland, in asking the legislatures of these states to repeal the resolutions adopted by former legislatures ratifying the Eighteenth Amendment. Two of these states have used this method before in an attempt to defeat a constitutional amendment and were not successful.

The federal Constitution says that whenever three-fourths of the states or conventions in three-fourths of the states ratify an amendment, such amendment shall be valid to all intents and purposes and such amendment shall become a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, calls attention to the fact that Article V of the Constitution does not say that when one-fourth of the states reject the amendment, it is lost, or that whenever the state has once rejected it is precluded from ratifying it thereafter. When the legislatures of three-fourths of the states ratify an amendment it becomes for all intents and purposes a part of the Constitution. This wording, Mr. Wheeler says, throws light on the procedure that has been adopted in the courts. For example, the legislatures of Ohio and New Jersey ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, but afterward passed a resolution withdrawing their ratification. Both states were counted as having ratified the amendment just as if they had not attempted to withdraw it.

When the Secretary of State received the certificates from these states saying that they had withdrawn their ratification, he sent a message to Congress saying that, if these two states were counted as ratifying, the amendment had been passed. Congress passed a concurrent resolution, giving the states which had ratified the amendment, and including Ohio and New Jersey among them, whereupon the Secretary of State issued another proclamation certifying that the amendment had become valid and was a part of the Constitution. The theory of Congress and the courts has been that the Constitution requires adoption in toto and without condition.

This theory is further corroborated by the holding of the courts that when a state has once rejected the resolution passed by Congress for ratification, it may afterward ratify the amendment. The states of North and South Carolina originally rejected the Fourteenth

Amendment, and afterward voted in favor of the adoption.

Chief Justice Marshall is quoted as saying that while on Legislature may repeal an act of a former Legislature, yet, "if an act be done under a law, a succeeding Legislature cannot undo it. The past cannot be recalled by the most absolute power."

"In the case of the amendments first mentioned," says Mr. Wheeler, "affirmative action was taken, and therefore the power to vote on the amendments was exhausted, and subsequent legislatures had no power to rescind the former acts. If this were not the law, an interminable conflict would arise every time an amendment is proposed."

Drys to Force Issue

Straight Enforcement Act Proposed by New York Legislators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A question as to why the Prohibition Enforcement Bill just introduced in the New York Legislature in behalf of the dries does not include any provision for continuation of the present excise department as an enforcement department, has revealed the fact that the dries are determined that enforcement legislation shall be of such a clear-cut, pro-prohibition character that Gov. Alfred E. Smith, whose opposition to prohibition is well known, cannot veto it without taking a straight stand against it on its merits.

The liquor interests would not be displeased if they could persuade the dries to countenance a bill continuing the excise department, but the dries insist that this cannot be done in the same bill. They say the people are confronted with the question of which is best, an enforcement law, perhaps without any department, or no law and no department, either one; or a license law, and no department through the continuation of the present law and the refusal of money to support the department; or a department in the hands of the enemy and a nullification law for it to work with.

The dries want an enforcement department, and intend to fight for it, once an enforcement law is upon the statute books. But, they say, to combine an enforcement statute with the provision for a department now means either the vesting of the law altogether and the failure of all enforcement legislation, and a refusal of the State to place any obligation upon its officials to enforce what is the law anyhow; or the framing of such a bipartisan agreement with respect to an enforcement department and so arranging it to suit the Tammany government as to make it a department altogether out of sympathy with the law created and to provide no honest enforcement of it.

ECUADOR'S NEW PRESIDENT
GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—Dr. José Luis Tamayo, former president of the Senate and candidate of the Liberals, was elected President of the Republic yesterday. Gonzalo Cordova, former Minister to Washington and candidate of the Conservatives, withdrew from the contest.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

New Hampshire Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, New Hampshire—Although not yet measurable in dollars and cents it is known that tremendous economic benefits have accrued to the State of New Hampshire through the operation of prohibition. State authorities and officials of chambers of commerce everywhere agree that they have been marked. Arrests for drunkenness in the eight largest cities having licensed saloons prior to the passage of prohibitory legislation decreased from 8240 during the last year of such license to 1881 during the year of prohibition. The population of the New Hampshire state prison at Concord, the state industrial school at Manchester, and every one of the county jails or houses of correction showed a decline during 1919 and four such institutions have been closed temporarily, perhaps permanently.

The almost universal opinion of merchants and business men through the State is that conditions in the retail field have improved through better credit conditions and in manufacturing activities through steadier labor application. Part of this is attributed to the abolition of saloons, part to increased wage scales in all industries.

Gov. John H. Bartlett, who was personally opposed to prohibition as a member of the Legislature who voted against the present law, is now enthusiastic in favor of the prohibitory regime and for its strict enforcement. He states on all occasions when asked for his views that the State and particularly his home city of Portsmouth, which was known as the "city of breweries," have greatly benefited under prohibition.

Dry Act Reducing Expenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Though the Rhode Island Assembly has been active in contesting the advent of prohibition there are indications of a rapidly increasing public sentiment in its favor because of the economic advantages which have been brought to light through the operation of the war-time dry act. Prohibition has decreased the work of the police department very materially, according to the Board of Police Commissioners and the officers and men. They are of one accord in declaring that the country will never return to license again after prohibition has been thoroughly tried. Not only have arrests

decreased over 25 per cent, even with the campaign against automobile speeders, which is now in progress, but the enlisted men on the force find working conditions much more agreeable. The police patrol automobiles make practically no trips now, but it is declared to be too early as yet to estimate the decreased cost of expenses. The rising costs of everything is keeping this year's budget as high as usual. The city, however, has one of the smallest police forces in its history.

The decrease in arrests has resulted in a like decrease in the number of cases in the courts, thereby reducing the costs of these institutions. The warden at the state prison reports a 10 per cent decrease in number of prisoners at his prison.

Many of the numerous breweries in this State have closed their doors, only to reopen to manufacture other articles with increased pay rolls. One plant has been recently leased by its owners for a period of 10 years for the manufacture of corn sirup and other cereal products. Formerly the plant employed 35 men, but the new business will require a pay roll of approximately \$20,000 a week. This is partly due to a greatly increased business to be done by the new management. Large numbers of saloons have closed, many of them reopening as soda shops and restaurants. However, the sites occupied by several of the leading ones have been taken over for business purposes, the locations being so good. One has reopened as a bank, and its business is many times the volume of the saloon.

Boston Arrests Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston police figures indicate that arrests during the six-month period from July 1 to December 31 decreased from 28,860 in 1918 to 8920 under prohibition this year. The number of women, included in the total, decreased from 1988 to 530. Illicit sales of liquor have been the cause of a number of arrests for drunkenness under the prohibition regulations. Assaults decreased from 1959 to 1441, because fewer fights resulted from drunkenness, and offenses against morality were reduced from 1419 to 671.

SUFFRAGE ACT UPHOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—The Court of Appeals here has held the Texas woman primary suffrage act to be constitutional. This decision was reached when the court affirmed a decision of a court in a case brought up from McLennan County.

THEATERS

"The Acquittal" in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The Acquittal," melodrama in three acts by Rita Weiman, presented at the Cohan and Harris Theater, New York City, evening of January 5, 1920. The cast: Barton..... Franklin Hall; Nellie..... Barbara Milton; Madeline Winthrop..... Chrystal Herne; Dr. Hammond..... William Walcott; Edith Craig..... Ann Mason; Joe Conway..... William Harrigan; Kenneth Winthrop..... Edward H. Robins; Robert Armstrong..... Morgan Wallace; Claffin..... Arthur V. Gibson; McCarthy..... Willard F. Barker; Ainsley..... Edward Geer; Wilson..... John Rowan; Hedges..... Harold Gwynn; Burke..... Norman Lane.

NEW YORK, New York—At the opening of Miss Weiman's play, Kenneth Winthrop, along with his wife, Madeline, and the lawyer, Armstrong, is seen at his house, having returned from a murder trial in which he was the accused. He is back home again, after having been held a year and a half as prisoner of the state, and he felicitates himself upon having come through the ordeal acquitted. The restoration to good standing in society of the defendant in a famous case is a matter of interest to the newspapers; accordingly, a group of reporters is at hand, asking for a statement from Winthrop. Preeminent in this group is Conway, who entertains the theory that justice in the trial just closed has gone astray; and he proceeds, in the capacity of a self-appointed detective, to get at the bottom of the crime.

Conway finds a ready assistant in Madeline, who knows the guilty person and who is only waiting for the right moment to tell. The second act is given over to Madeline's struggle

with herself over her secret; and the climax comes when she denounces two persons, each with a horrible word, her husband being the one and Edith Craig, a supposed friend of the family, the other. The third act is given over to the recovery of the money of the victim of the crime from its wrongful possessor, in which exploit Conway, the reporter-detective, the servant, Nellie, who is really Conway's sister, and Armstrong, the lawyer, all assist.

The performance bore every trait that a correctly written, thoroughly rehearsed, and adequately produced Broadway theatrical article should bear. The acting of the principals, Mr. Robins, Mr. Harrigan, and Miss Herne, was precisely the right thing in every particular. Villain, hero and heroine, these three players were irreproachably fit for their tasks. Perhaps the distinguishing point of the whole thing was Miss Herne's work in emotional scenes. A rather engaging detail was Miss Milton's pantomimic work in the role of the schoolmistress turned housemaid.

UNITED STATES ARMY IN SIBERIA TO RETURN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The 8000 United States troops in Siberia will begin their homeward movement soon after the middle of February, leaving to Japan the protection of the Siberian Railroad and the loyal Russians in eastern Siberia. The American Railway Commission, which has been directing the operation of the Siberian Railroad, will come out before that time, and, as the Tzecho-Slovak troops will have been repatriated early next month, the reason for the presence of the United States military forces will have been removed. They are commanded by Major-General Graves.

COOPERATION OF THE NATIONS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—To develop an American citizenship which will promote a responsible world democracy and a real cooperation among the nations, the object of the American School Citizenship League, is to be advanced again this year by a prize essay contest. It is to be divided into two parts: "Education for Citizenship in the League of Nations," is the subject open to seniors in normal schools, and "The Most Effective Method of Securing Cooperation as Against Competition Between Nations" is for the seniors in secondary schools.

Last year, in view of the universal interest in the subject, many school principals introduced the contest as a part of the regular school work. This year all schools throughout the country are being asked to do this, and the best essay in each school is to be sent for submission to the judges. The awarding of the prizes is set for the annual meeting of the American School Citizenship League in July, 1920.

ESTIMATE OF JEWS KILLED IN POGROMS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The number of Jews killed in pogroms in the Ukraine up to September 9, 1919, was estimated at 29,000 by Brigadier-General Jadwin of the United States Army in a report on his tour of inspection of that country, last September, transmitted to the Senate yesterday by President Wilson. In response to a resolution by S. P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri, General Jadwin said he was furnished with exact dates and names of towns for 10,712 of those killed.



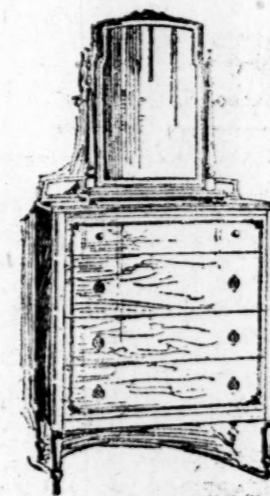
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\$5 first payment will put the Maytag in your home, and you pay the balance at the rate of \$10 a month. Sixth Floor

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Telephone Central 2000, and we'll call and deliver promptly. Or send us a pair of old shoes by parcel post. We'll return them almost like new at about one-fourth the cost of a new pair.

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	Class A	Class B	P.C.
Harvard Club	5	1	.833
Yale Club	5	1	.833
Princeton-Squash	2	3	.400
Columbia Club	0	5	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The final scheduled matches in the Class A Metropolitan Squash Association tournament brought the Columbia University Club players to the courts of the Yale Club while the Harvard and Princeton-Squash clubs played on the Squash Club courts. The Columbia Club, without the assistance of its leading player, Jay Gould, offered little resistance to its opponent, and won only one match. The match between A. L. Corey and Frank Kilde was canceled, as Kilde was unable to play. A. J. Cordier, Yale Club champion, met with considerable resistance from F. S. Keeler, the Columbia Club captain, yet carried off his match in straight sets. The summary:

A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, 15-12, 15-11.
A. L. Corey, Yale Club, against Frank Kilde, Columbia Club, unplayed.
W. D. Bulkeley, Columbia Club, defeated L. H. Carhart, Yale Club, 12-15, 15-13, 17-14.
C. J. MacQuinn, Yale Club, defeated Kenneth Bulkeley, Columbia Club, 15-9, 15-12.

H. W. Carhart, Yale Club, defeated E. Wigham, Columbia Club, 15-2, 15-6.
The Harvard Club, in the meantime, was using its best team to insure victory over the Princeton-Squash Club. As a result it carried off every match and every game except one. J. W. Appel Jr., national champion, had a little trouble in the second game against H. R. Missett, winning only after extra points had been called. Eric Winston disposed of R. E. T. Riger, the only Squash Club member of the combination, in one-sided fashion. The result of these matches is a tie for the championship, which A. J. Blaisdell, the secretary of the association, announces will be played off shortly on a neutral court. The summary:

J. W. Appel Jr., Harvard Club, defeated H. R. Missett, Princeton Club, 15-5, 15-14.
Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, defeated Harold Tohey, Princeton Club, 15-2, 15-7.
E. S. Winston, Harvard Club, defeated H. E. T. Riger, Princeton Club, 15-4, 15-3.
R. G. Coburn, Harvard Club, defeated H. D. Harvey, Princeton Club, 15-10, 16-15, 15-8.
P. M. Morrison, Harvard Club, defeated E. C. Oide, Princeton Club, 15-7, 15-3.

ILLINOIS FIVE WINS
FROM OHIO EASILY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois—The Ohio State University basketball team was completely swept from its feet by the fast attack of the University of Illinois five here Monday night, the final score being 40 to 22 in the latter's favor. Ohio had to play a defensive game from the first, although J. C. Francis '20 took the offensive for them at various times and tossed baskets from difficult angles.

The Illinois, led by J. B. Feimley '20 and C. R. Carney '22, played a charging, well-coordinated game. Both teams committed fouls repeatedly and both coaches sent in substitutes to replace the men who caused the trouble. The summary:

ILLINOIS		OHIO STATE	
Vilson, Walquist, H. H. Nemecek	15	Taylor, Ingerson, H. H. Harley, Clark	22
Carney, C. Kennedy	15	Vall, Collins, H. H. Kennedy	15
Feimley, R. H. Matheny, Greenup, Paul	15	Score—University of Illinois 40; Ohio State University 22. Goals from field—Feimley 7, Carney 5, Taylor 3, Walquist 2 for Illinois; Francis 4, Matheny 2, Kennedy, Clark for Ohio State. Goals from foul—Carney 2, Taylor 2, Walquist 2, Francis 6 for Ohio State. Referee—E. H. Young. Umpire—H. G. Reynolds. Time—two 20-minute periods.	

LANGDON WINS FROM
CHAMPION NEUSTADT

CLASS C AMATEUR 152 BALKLINE BILLIARD STANDINGS			
	W. L.	H. R.	P.C.
M. M. Brussel	3	1	.750
L. A. Servatius	3	1	.750
J. R. Langdon	3	2	.600
J. A. Neustadt	2	3	.400
P. W. Boyd	2	3	.400
J. R. Johann	2	3	.400
C. J. Steinbugler	1	5	.166

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—After concluding his regular evening game against C. J. Steinbugler, J. A. Neustadt, the present champion, played his postponed game Monday against J. R. Langdon. This resulted in an easy victory for Langdon. Neustadt started with a run of 12 and held the lead at first, but Langdon kept his score close to the champion's until he overtook and passed him in the twenty-second inning with successive runs of 14 and 11. Langdon continued his brilliant play until the end. The summary:

J. R. Langdon—2 3 0 1 1 1 0 18 25	
4 0 0 0 8 7 0 0 9 14 11 0 4 3 8	
0 2 1 0 9 7 1 6 2 8 6 0 2 150. Average—	
37-41. High run—18.	
J. A. Neustadt—12 0 0 1 8 2 0 6 0 6	
2 0 1 2 8 2 6 0 15 0 5 0 0 3 0 0 0	
11 0 3 2 5 1 3 7 9 4 121. Average—	
24-46. High run—15.	

S. M. Brussel and J. A. Neustadt were the winners of the two games played Monday night in the National Class C amateur 152 balkline billiard championship tournament at Brooklyn, and Brussel's victory put him in a tie

for first place in the standing with L. A. Servatius.

Brussel played fine billiards in his match with J. R. Johann, winning 150 to 115, and turning in the nice average of 429-31. In this game he also improved his high-run record for the final with 26, two better than his previous high mark. Johann averaged 322-31 and had a high run of 24. Brussel took the lead early in the game and never relinquished it. Neustadt, who is the present titleholder, defeated C. J. Steinbugler 150 to 140. This match was fully as close, as the final score indicates neither player ever drawing very far away from the other. Neustadt did not play as good billiards as did Brussel, as he averaged only 330-40, while Steinbugler averaged 320-40. Neustadt played a very steady game, counting with considerable regularity and making a high run of only 14. Steinbugler turned in a high run of 23 and played the best game he has shown in the present tournament, although he has not displayed as good form as he showed in the Metropolitan Class C championship tournament, which he recently won.

CANADIENS WIN
A FAST CONTEST

Defeat Quebec in a Postponed
Game of National Hockey
League Championship Series

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Ottawa	5	1	.833
Canadiens	3	2	.600
Quebec	1	5	.166

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Continuing their victorious march, the Canadiens defeated Quebec in the postponed National Hockey League game of January 3, at the Mount Royal Arena Monday night by a score of 7 to 3, in one of the best exhibitions of hockey witnessed in Montreal in several seasons. The game was played over a fast surface, which suited the forwards of both teams and enabled them to maintain the fast pace at which they started out.

Although they were beaten, Quebec more than held their own with the Canadiens, with the exception of the first period, when they faltered for a short time and in that period allowed the Canadiens to pile up a commanding lead. Quebec played under the handicap of being short of substitutes, and those used by them did not compare as favorably with the regulars as the substitutes of the local club. Only when necessary to give the regulars a rest did the management of the Quebec club take out the regulars, while the Canadiens used their reserves more frequently. The game developed into a duel between the goal keepers, in which Veina carried off the honors. While Brophy, a graduate from the Montreal City League, played a sterling game, he was overshadowed by the greater experience of Veina.

CANADIENS		QUEBEC	
Petre, Iw.	15	Malone	15
Arbour, C.	15	Carrey	15
Berlinquette, P.	15	McDonald	15
Corbeau, C.	15	Mumery	15
Lalonde, P.	15	Carpenter	15
Veina, G.	15	Brophy	15
Score—Canadiens 7, Quebec 3. Goals—Cleghorn 2, Lalonde 2, Couture, Arbour for Canadiens; Carrey, Malone, Mumery for Quebec. Substitutes—Couture, Cleghorn, D. Smith for Canadiens; Ritchie, T. Smith for Quebec. Referee—Cooper Smeaton. Time—Three 20m. periods.			

FAST SWIMMING
TEAM AT HARVARD

Coach A. B. Sutherland Expects
the Crimson to Achieve Much
in This Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—A well-balanced swimming team, consisting of a number of veterans, gives Harvard University a hopeful outlook for the season close at hand. Under the direction of Head Coach A. B. Sutherland the team is making rapid preparatory strides; and, in the opinion of the coach, Harvard will be a real factor in the late-winter meet of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Capt. Gardner Tilton '20, whose forte is the 150-yard sprint, has for mates in this department, G. S. Worcester '22, Thomas Smith unc. and Philip Johnson '21. In the 200-yard sprints are J. W. Eaton '21, A. W. Douglass '21 and A. J. Viltberg unc., while two more veterans, Paul Brackett '20 and N. R. Knox '21, compete in the dive.

Of the eight men comprising the relay team, there are but three who did not appear on last year's varsity. The swimmers assigned to this branch have been nearly all sprint candidates, and can, if necessary, Coach Sutherland believes, replace the sprinters with little difficulty. The relay team lines up as follows: P. S. Parker '21, A. M. Stoddard '21, A. H. Vorenberg unc., Bert Boyce '22, J. C. Jacobson '21, Ralph Ashton '20, Philip Tishman '21, R. E. Kline '22.

CINCINNATI REELECTS

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The stockholders of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club have reelected the present board of directors, consisting of President A. G. Herrmann, Secretary C. J. McDonald, Treasurer L. C. Wildie, Walter Friedlander, and J. P. Orr.

President Herrmann will leave Cincinnati for Chicago tonight to be present at the annual meeting of the American Association there on Thursday.

WASHINGTON HAS
SPLENDID SQUAD

Seven of the Thirteen Players
Picked for Basketball Team
Have Won Varsity Letter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Thirteen men have been picked for the basketball squad by Coach Leonard Allison at the University of Washington. Seven letter men are on the squad, and the outlook is favorable for a successful year. Ten of the 14 scheduled games are to be played at home. The other four will be played with the University of Oregon at Eugene, and the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, Oregon.

At present the 13 men are struggling hard to hold a place on the squad, as the coach anticipates dropping three or four more, believing that more can be accomplished with a smaller number of men. The men chosen for the squad are:

Clinton Sohns '21, E. S. Cook '20, S. L. Stutz '20, D. M. Cairns '21, C. B. Jamieson '20, G. S. Smith '20, A. W. Talbot '21, all of whom have won letters, and W. B. Meden '22, H. University of Idaho, Scott Sanders '21, H. E. Slick '21, C. R. Franklin '22, James Gilluly '20.	
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C. B. Jamieson, the captain of this year's team, is out for the first time since the season of 1918. He has played center for two years and will in all probability hold that position this year. Stutz was a letter man before the war and is out for the first time since 1917. He is playing an excellent game. Smith was a pre-war letter man and is successfully holding his place as guard against the younger aspirants. The schedule follows:

January 22, 23—University of Oregon at Washington; 29, 31—Oregon Agricultural College at Washington.
February 6, 7—University of Washington at Oregon; 9, 10—University of Washington at Oregon Agricultural College; 22, 23—University of Idaho at Washington; 27, 28—University of California at Washington.
March 5, 6—Washington State College at Washington.

MERCER UNIVERSITY
DEFEATS FLORIDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

MACON, Georgia—The Mercer University five made its season's debut in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association basketball circles Monday night when the University of Florida quintet was contested in a fast game. While opposition was strong Mercer carried off the game 30 to 20.

The Orange and Black five started off at a fast clip, piling up a score in the first three minutes of 10 to 1 in their favor. Loose playing characterized the latter half, thus allowing the Florida team to raise its score. The Florida five was especially strong in passing the ball and showed excellent teamwork. J. H. Rentz for Mercer played a commendable game and was the leading scorer. C. Madison starred for Florida. The summary:

MERCER		UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA	
Rentz, J. H.	15	Cox, Ricks, R.	15
Bird, O. Quinn, C.	15	Heuck, Ward, H. G. C. Cox, 1 for Florida. Goals from foul—Rentz 4 for Mercer; Madison 2 for Florida. Referee—E. D. Ansley, Macon, Georgia. Time—four 10-minute quarters.	

YALE MEN TO FLY IN
INTERCOLLEGIATE

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Announcement that Yale University is to enter a team in the proposed meet of the Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association was made here Monday at the initial meeting of the Yale University Aeronautical Society. The 50 students who attended, all of them formerly of the United States air service, elected the following officers: President, Sumner Sewall of Bath, Maine; vice-president, D. S. Ingalls of Cleveland, Ohio; secretary, J. T. Trippe of New York; treasurer, Edward De Berna of New York. Trippe is treasurer of the Intercollegiate Flying Association.

Yale may soon enter the association formally. The members went on record as in favor of a cross-country flying meet, rather than a naval air race.

SKATERS TO MEET MONDAY

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The hockey committee of the International Skating Union will meet in this city Monday evening, at the office of G. V. Brown, a member of the committee, according to Cornell University fellows, president of the organization.

COLBY NAMES NEW COACH

WATERVILLE, Maine—J. B. McAuliffe of Worcester, Massachusetts, for three years a tackle on the Dartmouth College football team, has been appointed coach of the Colby College eleven for 1920.

J. P. HENRY TO COACH CORNELL

ITHACA, New York—J. P. Henry, formerly a catcher with the Washington Americans and Boston Nationals, has been appointed coach of the Cornell University baseball team for the coming season.

CARPENTERS' WAGES RAISED

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Master builders of this city announce a voluntary increase of 10 cents an hour to carpenters, bringing the new wage rate to 90 cents. Approximately 1000 carpenters are affected.

COMPETITION FOR
BELFAST CITY CUP

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—The association football games for the Belfast City Cup opened on December 13, and four good games were played. Glenora, who won the cup when it was last played for in November, 1915, had a big win over Bohemians at Belfast. The Dubliners put up a very poor show and were defeated, 7 goals to 0. In the first half David Lyne and Tom Croft scored goals without reply. In the last half Tom Croft scored two more, while John Scraggs, William Emerson and Joe Gowdy ran the total up to seven.

Linfeld and Belfast Distillery met at the former's ground and, as the result of a goal scored by James Morton following a corner, Linfield won by 1 goal to 0.

Belfast Celtic journeyed to Dublin to play Shelbourne. In the first half Celtic got a goal by Wishart and it was near the close of the game when Tom Kirkland made the score level for Shelbourne, the match ending in a draw, 1 each. Cliftonville journeyed to Lurgan and met Cliftonville. Two weeks previously at Belfast the latter defeated Cliftonville, 4 to 0. On this occasion the amateurs reversed the result, John Harris scoring two goals in the first half, and although James Harrison scored for Glenavon in the second, thanks to a fine display by Nat Adams for Cliftonville in goal, they could not draw level and Cliftonville won by 2 goals to 1.

EASTERN YACHT
CLUB CONVENES

H. M. Sears Again to Serve as
the Commodore—Organiza-
tion's Policy Is Conservative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Conservatism was the keynote of the first 1920 general meeting of the Eastern Yacht Club, held here last evening at the Union Club. All the officers appointed by the nominating committee, including H. M. Sears, commodore of the organization, who has held this post for the past six years, were appointed by the delegates. Various sweeping proposals, from providing for a more elaborate club house to retaining five of the club in 1918, were rejected.

The question of raising membership fees was put over for decision by the council-at-large. Recommendation was made that the money derived from a possible sale of the 15-foot boats in question be utilized in buying one 18-foot boat of similar design.

The officers and standing committee, as approved by in council, follow: C. P. Adams, vice commodore; J. S. Lawrence, rear commodore; Henry Taggard, secretary; S. W. Steiner, treasurer; F. B. McQuesten and Arthur Winslow, members of the council-at-large; C. E. Hodges, H. A. Morse, Caleb Loring and J. S. Harold, regatta committee; R. A. Leeson, Bayard Tuckerman Jr., E. N. Wrightington and C. P. Curtis Jr., committee on admissions; P. A. Seamans, P. K. Kemble, H. W. Belknap and D. K. Snow, house committee.

HARD SCHEDULE FOR
YALE FOOTBALL MEN

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—It will not be any fault of the preliminary schedule if the Yale varsity football team of 1920 is not fully tried out before the first of its championship contests takes place, as Manager P. E. Troupe Jr. '21 has arranged a set of games which promises to furnish the Elis with all the strenuous practice that Yale could ask for.

Three of the teams which had dates in 1919 have been dropped, they being Springfield Training School, Maryland State College and Tufts College. Boston College, which was one of the teams that won from the Elis last fall, and Brown University are the only New England colleges listed, with the exception of Harvard. Carnegie Institute of Technology, University of West Virginia, and Colgate University are the three colleges which have replaced those dropped, and West Virginia and Colgate are pretty apt to make things interesting for the Elis. The schedule follows:

October 2—Carnegie Institute of Technology; 9—University of North Carolina; 15—Boston College; 23—University of West Virginia; 30—Colgate University; November 6—Brown University; 12—Princeton University at Princeton; 20—Harvard University.

BURNLEY TEAM WINS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

BURNLEY, England, (Tuesday)—Burnley beat the Thornycrofts in a replayed first-round English football cup game today, 5 goals to 0.

AN AMERICAN LEADER
Beaded Tip
RUBBER HEELS
Wear longer
The New Idea
Wins



UNITED LACE & SHOE MFG CO SOLE MANUFACTURERS, AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CUBAN EXPERT
AT CHELTENHAM

J. R. Capablanca Gives Fine
Exhibition of Simultaneous
Chess Playing in England

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

CHELTENHAM, England—The solid bulk of England has been vaguely and negligently aware, from hearsay, of the presence of a personality. On the chess-playing world of England J. R. Capablanca has flashed like a comet, hovering in his orbit over the principal towns and cities, trailing discomfiture among the picked players of England's premier chess clubs. In his tour Capablanca visited Cheltenham, where a veteran player, contemporary of Morphy, observed that in his opinion Capablanca antiquated all his predecessors in simultaneous play.

Picture an oblong arena, to and fro in the center of which vigilantly paced the Cuban, flanked on either side by 20 Blacks bent on his destruction, or at least on avoiding their own. For four packed hours this far-famed boy faced his opponents, resolute master of himself and the game. Nothing short of the cinema can adequately reproduce the varying attitudes and expressions there presented. After the opening sparrings, each opponent had on the average about six minutes in which to plan his counter move, while the Cuban's brief pause at each board averaged only nine seconds. To two or three stalwarts, including a Victorian lady, he paid the frequent homage of at least 60 seconds' consideration before advancing them to their defeat, doing all the rest "en passant" so to speak! The murmurous silence was suddenly broken on one occasion by a deep groan, to be followed on the next round by a hollow one, and very soon the rattle of the pieces being packed loosely in the box, proclaimed the first victim of the Cuban's dialectics!

Two gentlemen put up a good fight, and the board became a tangle, but in an unguarded moment they essayed rapid parries, going to pieces badly and losing their own as well. With the charming modesty of greatness the master deftly replaced and adjusted, bidding them think it over and replay, leaving the Cheerybrothers courteously speechless at their beloved Queen's new lease of life!

The imperturbability, real or assumed, that marked the opening stage, noticeably vanished among players and spectators alike; in the whole room the one man unmoved was the moving master! There fell on the room a bemused apprehensive restlessness, like disturbed reflections in a silent pool, of strong men tensely subduing their emotions, mutely seeking to avoid what they knowingly awaited. Emerging from the prescribed and regulated openings, the players are launched into intricacy and complication, ruled by the penal laws of chess only, each man a law unto himself, with no method of procedure, no guide except half forgotten experience, where the contestants go as they please or as they may, attaining position and success with mastery finish, or baffled into a bankrupt pawn ending and hopeless mate.

There is no doubt of Capablanca's fondness for chess, noticeably from the almost affectionate caressing of the piece in that momentary pause before the swift attacking stride, the casual unexpecting withdrawal, the casual advance of a pawn, or the nice adjustment of a piece to its exact position.

BLACKHEATH BEAT
LEICESTER TEAM 5-0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London News Office

LONDON, England—The pick of the rugby football club games played in England, December 13, was the fixture between Blackheath and Leicester on the Rectory Field at Blackheath. The result was a win for the home side by one goal, 5 points to 0. This important piece of scoring came about a quarter of an hour after the start, when H. Coverdale took a pass and, though hampered, managed to wriggle his way through and get over the Leicester line. B. S. Cumberland placed the goal.

Leicester played seven forwards and a roving half, and these tactics were generally successful. "The Rover" was very smart in spilling Coverdale's game, and the latter had great difficulty in getting the ball out to the threequarters. The visiting pack played a fine game and scrummaged cleverly, but the threequarters worked very disjointedly and were ably tackled by Cumberland, who never failed to bring his man down. The Harlequins and Old Merchant Taylors had a close and exciting game, the result being in favor of the Harlequins by 2 goals, 1 penalty, 8 points.

to 1 goal, 5 points. J. G. G. Birkett, the international threequarters, reappeared in the Harlequins' ranks and played up to his pre-war form. He was safe in defense and a dashing runner in attack. W. I. Cheesman, the Oxford Blue, was very quick and nippy at half for the Old Merchant Taylors and completely spoiled the game of N. B. Hudson, who was tried as a stand-off half by the Harlequins.

Richmond had to go all out to beat Rosslyn Park by 2 tries to 0. The Park were the heavier and faster forward, and they pressed hard at times. Richmond, however, were the stronger behind the pack.

London Scottish are getting back to their strength of before the war. They met the United Services from Chatham at Richmond Athletic Ground and beat them by 4 goals and 5 tries to 1 try.

The London Irish went to Portsmouth and were beaten by 33 points to 10 by the Portsmouth section of the United Services.

OLDHAM TAKES THE
LANCASHIRE CUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Manchester News Office

SALFORD, England—The Lancashire Senior Northern Union football cup changed hands on December 5 when Oldham met Rochdale Hornets in the final, for the second time this year, on the Salford ground, and wrested the trophy from the Hornets by 7 points to 0. The display by Oldham on this occasion was in striking contrast to that given last May when they were beaten at all points of the game by the Hornets.

The team played with confidence from the start, and Ferguson dropped a glorious goal after 38 minutes' play, this being the only score up to the interval. The opening of the second half was exciting. A scrum was formed near the center line. Tighs received the ball, which was passed to Hall. The last named ran through in brilliant fashion, put in a short kick and dribble which was taken up by Thomas, and Finerty, picking up a few yards from the line, rushed over for a try which Ferguson converted. After this the Oldham forwards adapted themselves well to the conditions of the play. They broke up quickly and hampered the Hornets' threequarters cleverly, and, in fact, were masters of the situation to the close.

In club games in Yorkshire, Widnes at Thrum Hall saw Halifax in good form, and went under by 2 goals and 3 tries, 13 points, to 2 tries, 6 points. Wakefield Trinity were outplayed and well beaten by Leeds at Headingley, the final score reading 1 goal and 5 tries, 17 points, to 2 goals and 1 try, 7 points, in Leeds' favor. The feature of the game was the brilliant play of Mitchell, a new wing threequarter Leeds were trying. His speed was remarkable and his three tries were fine efforts.

Keighley and Broughton Rangers had a stern struggle at Lawkholme, the issue being settled in the last two minutes of the game in favor of the Rangers. Illingworth, of Huddersfield, Judge of Dewsbury, and Hutton of Outwood, all appeared for the first time in Keighley's colors, but, on the whole, the play of the side was disappointing, several scoring chances being missed. On the other hand, Broughton Rangers proved themselves great opportunists, and turned to account any blunder made by their opponents. In the first half Howarth scored an unconverted try for Keighley, and Gibson and H. Povey ran in for Broughton. These were the only points gained, the Rangers winning by 2 tries to 1 try.

In Lancashire, Warrington went down before St. Helens to the tune of a goal and 3 tries, 11 points, to a goal and a try, 5 points. Tries were scored by Owen, Pyke, and Ashall, Bates improving one of them. In the closing period Tranter got in for Warrington, and Holley kicked the goal.

Bradford, the Yorkshire team, suffered a complete eclipse at home against Barrow, being beaten by 2 goals and 6 tries, 22 points, to a try, 3 points. At Hull the clever Hull backs simply overran Dewsbury, whom they defeated by 8 goals and 6 tries, 34 points, to a try, 3 points. Bramley, too, were overwhelmed by Huddersfield, who ran up 6 goals and 6 tries, 30 points, to 0.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY HAS
BRIGHT PROSPECT

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The revival of women's hockey in England after the war has been a work of time. Many things militated against any spontaneous resumption of the game; but when in October the All England Women's Hockey Association held a council meeting, things really began to move. In spite of many difficulties which were non-existent in pre-war times such as the expense of traveling, the lack of playing fields, and an appreciable increase in the price of everything in the way of paraphernalia there is conclusive evidence that the game is under process of vigorous revival.

Schools are very keen, and counties are still keener, the fixture lists speak volumes, and from now on until the end of March matches will take place whenever possible. It is early days to mark down special "stars" but the observant eyes of selection committees are on the alert, and most counties have had "trial" matches, and have chosen their season's teams.

MUSIC

Musical Matters in Philadelphia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—We have here a Welsh Presbyterian Church that arranges annually an Elateddoff, and the tenth of these competitive festivals was held on New Year's Day. About four-fifths of the audience, it was observable and audible, was of Welsh extraction, but there was no racial restriction for competitors. In fact, for playing the harp, a medal was hung round the neck of a little Italian girl, Elinore Nicoletta, daughter of a former harpist of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The chief chorale went to the hundred members of the United Welsh Singers, led by Edith Myfanwy Morgan, and an essay prize was given to Owen Jones for a dissertation on "Excellences of a Republic." All afternoon and evening the contests lasted: there were 30 solo-tenor entries and 17 sopranos, of whom the audience heard only of the surviving fittest, Henry S. Evans of Washington, who was the victor of ceremonies, and the judges were the erudite Dr. D. J. J. Mason of Wilkes-Barre, F. F. Leonard, of Philadelphia, and William Schmidt, second cellist of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Marie Sundellus, Metropolitan Opera soprano, Leo Ornstein, the "extravagant and erring spirit" of the piano, Max Gagne, the cellist, and Josef Shilsky, a new tenor, gave a concert together. Mme. Sundellus was in excellent voice, and was roundly applauded. Ornstein first played Liszt's thirteenth and twelfth rhapsodies, and later gave some of his own cryptic and defiant compositions. As a pianist, he is far more convincing than in the rôle of composer. But his readings were not distinguished for balance, and poise, and sense of proportion. The pulse of the rhythm beat fitfully, and the application of the accents was erratic. All in all, it was moody playing, in which the moods were those of the player instead of those of the composer. Max Gagne is a competent cellist, and he handled with alacrity a fine instrument. Josef Shilsky has a voice of more mellifluousness than power, and he is one of many singers who would do well to lay the foundations of a general education outside the lyric art. His limitations are intellectual rather than vocal. He gave the audience pleasure in operatic and other airs.

The Choral Society gave an eminently respectable performance of "The Messiah," a fixed Christmas feature, led by Henry Gordon Thumder, with the fresh-voiced soprano Florence Hinkle in the soprano solo, Agnes Heffner for the contralto arias, Frederick Gunston singing the tenor opportunities, and Frank M. Conly somewhat adrift, though with a rich tone quality, in the arduous measures assigned the basso. Members of the Philadelphia Orchestra accompanied.

The Philadelphia Orchestra did its worst work, and its best work, of the year in the same week-end program. Alfred Cortot was the soloist, and at the eleventh hour he chose Rachmaninoff's new and difficult third piano concerto. The breadth and bigness of it were comprehended by the soloist, but the players did not master their share of the ensemble by the time of performance. The consequence was that the first movement was decidedly shaggy. It did not help matters at all that the piano was atrociously flatter than the other instruments. Cortot had all he could do to play the tremendous quantity of notes set down for him in a score of bristling austerity, and haul his support along by main strength through their imperfect technical acquirement. The concerto itself is a composition of the first magnitude. It is music so noble and so profound that it would be an impertinence for any to pretend that, at one sitting, he absorbed and comprehended it. It seems to belong to the order of mental concept that gave us "Hamlet," or the best of the symphonies of Brahms—if such a crude linking of dissimilarities may be suffered. In it all that is the best of Russia is eloquently speaking, and by it an illuminating beacon-light shines, prophetic of the new day, when the art and progress of that country shall be liberated from the tread of the clouted shoon of the uncomprehending.

There followed an inspired, and inspiring, reading of Tchaikowsky's fifth symphony, with Dr. Stokowski and his men on their mettle, and at the very apex of their mid-season form. The orchestra has too many concerts on its hands—17 in December, 17 in January. There is not enough time left for the just rehearsal of difficult new music.

Speaking of Tchaikowsky, Hans Kindler, the first cellist and one of the country's best, told me of his difficulties with the "Variations on a Rococo Theme." "There are certain fiddle passages—every cellist knows them well—which it does not do to think too much about beforehand. After you have perfected yourself in the technique, you must develop the calm confidence that you can and will play them when you come to them. If you approach them with diffidence, the battle is half lost to begin with. As for the ensemble of soloist and associates in a small group, the pianist should always keep the lid down for chamber music, and be constantly mindful of the easily upset dynamic balance. Even so perceptive a musician as the great Harold Bauer has to remember at the keyboard that he hears relatively loudly beside him, is not the whole group. What a master musician is Fritz Kreisler! He is great in every way!"

These last words certainly apply to Sergei Rachmaninoff, who played grandly Beethoven's sonata, opus 31, a Chopin group, his own value, opus 10, and "Tableaux" étude, opus 39, with other numbers, including a generous bestowal of encores, at his recital. The Russian seems to have all the qualities that give an audience the feeling that the player has the affluence from on high, and the mes-

sage for each individual who listens. With great breadth, and dignity of style, he unites a craftsmanship as cunning in minuteness as a watchmaker's; he can turn the keys and wires from the shouting of a storm at sea to the morning lyric of a thrush.

The forty-first annual convention of the Music Teachers National Association brought 500 delegates from 32 states and Canada. Mrs. F. A. Seiberling, president of the National Federation of Musical Clubs, 1000 clubs, with a membership of over 200,000, delivered a thoughtful and earnest address on "Music in America," in which she announced that the federation, in the coming year, would try to enlarge the number of music clubs in the country to 30,000. She said that a department of education should be established as one of the administrative branches of the government, and gave it as her opinion that it was no longer necessary to go to Europe to obtain a first-rate musical education. At the banquet, Theodore Presser reviewed the history of the convening association since it was founded in 1876. James Francis Cooke, editor of The Etude, and Henry La Barre Jayne, president of the University Extension Society, were other speakers. At other meetings, Constantine von Sternberg predicted the early demise of "jazz" music, Waldo Pratt, of Hartford, decried "prima-donna tantrums" among musicians, and Nicholas Douthy, the eminent oratorio tenor, expressed the hope that American composers of lyrics in future would find inspiring texts in the golden treasury of the best American poetry.

IN THE LIBRARIES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The special meeting of the American Library Association at Chicago, held on January 1-3, seems to have settled several things, so far, at any rate, as the members at that particular meeting are concerned; first, that the association is not willing to give its executive board carte blanche; second, that while it does not object to the collection of money for some sort of an enlarged program it is opposed to "drives" of any kind; and third, that it disapproves a subsidiary headquarters at New York with officers and an office staff of its own.

Rumor had been current that several things were to be done at this meeting—the new constitution was to be adopted, preparatory to the second and final adoption required by law, which was to be effected at Atlantic City in March; the enlarged program was to be ratified and a "drive" for money to carry it on was to be authorized; steps were to be taken that would approve the operation of this program from offices in New York, necessitating the ultimate removal of main headquarters to that city. Members of the association who did not approve this program for the meeting were gratified to find it disclaimed at the outset. No "drive," they were assured by the committee on enlarged program, was intended. Money was to be gathered up quietly and unostentatiously. There was no intention of adopting the constitution at this meeting, which was to be solely for purposes of discussion. Furthermore, the removal of headquarters had not even been thought of.

Announcement of the proposed new constitution, which was discussed section by section, resulted in restoring the finance committee as a check on the budget and in giving back to the council some of the powers that had been taken from it. A resolution not definitely approving the enlarged program as submitted, but authorizing the collection of money to carry out a program of that general tenor, was carried with the significant amendment that the association approved at this time nothing in the way of such "drives" as were familiar during the war, and especially nothing that should assign definite quotas to localities. This would seem to remove all danger of the "burrah" campaign with its adjurations to "go over the top." A subsequent resolution, to the effect that state authorities might mutually agree with their towns on amounts to be striven for, does not appear to lessen the force of this action.

Finally a resolution was adopted declaring it to be the sentiment of the meeting that any enlarged activities entered upon by the American Library Association should be operated so far as possible from its headquarters in Chicago and under the supervision of the executive officer at those headquarters.

This does not, of course, prevent the establishment of shipping offices on the seacoast, or of other local agencies to do purely local work.

Recent additions to the University of North Carolina library bring the total number of volumes listed up to something over 100,000. The university library now ranks third in number of volumes among the college libraries in the South, the University of Texas and the University of Virginia having a slightly larger number.

The University of Michigan library, dedicated recently, is one of the finest college or university library buildings in the United States. The building cost \$15,000. At present it houses approximately 500,000 books, but 1,000,000 volumes can be comfortably accommodated in the library and stacks before further additions, already planned, will have to be built. The present enrollment of the university is 7500.

Several thousand students can be seated at one time in the various reading rooms, and in addition to the reading rooms, there are more than a dozen recitation rooms, in which library methods will be taught. Half of the basement is devoted to the bindery.

Unusually fine accommodations for research work have been provided, the men who planned the library realizing that one of the most important ways in which a university serves civ-

lization is in the opportunities it opens for technical and historical research.

Increased attendance of children at the story telling department of the Peoria Public Library and an increased attendance of men in the reading rooms are attributed by S. E. Prowse, librarian of the Peoria Public Library, to the effects of prohibition. This is especially true of the Lincoln branch of the library in the working-men's district.

Before prohibition went into effect the number of women in the reading room was larger than men. Now the men make up about 60 per cent of the readers in the evenings and on Sundays. Many of these are young men who formerly spent their leisure in the saloons. They were not a heavy drinking class but young men who sought sociability. Children, who before prohibition went into effect, did not come to the library because they were not properly clothed, now have joined the story telling classes. The effect of prohibition upon the young men, as Mr. Prowse has observed it, is to make them think more of bettering their conditions. There has been greater interest shown in books on technology by these young men, many having called for such books.

Long the proud possession of the Boston Public Library, the only gold medal given by Congress to Gen. George Washington will henceforth be better known to the people, as a decision has been reached to display it on each 22nd of February in the exhibition room of the Fine Arts Department. The latest quarterly bulletin of the library has for a frontispiece a fine reproduction in actual size of this medal, which was designed in Paris by Pierre Simon Benjamin Duvivier, at the request of the Continental Congress. It was struck in honor of the evacuation of Boston by British forces in 1776, and shows suitable historical insignia, the obverse being a bust of Washington in profile, with the inscription: *Georgio Washingtoni Summo Duce Exercitus Americani Libertatis Comitibus Americis* (The American Congress to George Washington Commander-in-Chief of its Armies, Protector of Liberty). The medal was transmitted through the descendants of General Washington's elder brother, and having passed out of the hands of the family, was finally purchased of a private owner by a group of Boston citizens, and presented to the library. A page of facsimile autograph signatures to the agreement to buy the medal, contains most of the old Boston names, and is an interesting part of the Bulletin's descriptive article.

GRAIN GROWERS' UNITED ACTION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from The Canadian News Office

BRANDON, Manitoba—"General instructions are such as to fully warrant the statement that Manitoba will be found practically a unit when the next federal election is called, and that every district will do its bit, and send to Ottawa the Province's full quota of men who will back the new national policy," was a statement made by W. R. Wood, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers Association, in the course of his annual report. Sixty new locals of the association had been organized during the past year, bringing the total up to 292 locals for the Province. The largest number of delegates in history were in attendance at the annual meeting of the association, over 500 men and women signing the register. The president, J. L. Brown, in his address, referred to the former conditions governing the farming community, and the consequent unrest, and led up to the present big question of united political action upon the part of the farmers. A referendum on the question of the importation of liquor into the Province, was asked in a resolution introduced from the Treasurers local at the Grain Growers' gathering. The resolution asked the provincial Legislature to petition the Dominion Government in accordance with the act passed at the last session of the Dominion House.

ONTARIO'S HOUSING PROBLEMS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from The Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—London's housing problems will be solved this year, by the erection of 300 brick houses at an average cost of \$2750. The city's housing commission was formed following the failure of the existing machinery to put the Ontario housing measure to prompt and effective use. The commission has decided to use city funds, buy two or three 10-acre plots and subdivide them for individual houses. Town planning ideas will be followed and the most will be made of possibilities of beautification. In addition to this the commission will finance the building of houses for individual applicants.

Classified Advertisements

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FAMILY will sell f.t. couch, large winged chair, upholster, marble silk velvet; very low price. Free 10 days. Brook 7380, Brookline.

WANTED
WANTED—To buy old coins: catalogue quote prices. HENSLER, Padlock Ridge, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

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POSITION WANTED—Executive, with small company in Chicago preferred. 16 yrs. civil, mechanical engineering; experience; office and construction. Gen. experience management, production, business methods, correspondence, writing and advertising. S. G. The Christian Science Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
COMPANION-ATTENDANT—Educated, refined woman desires pos. as companion or to care for lady. Best refs., experienced. A. M. P. 58, 8011 St., Rochester, Mass. Tel. 1293 W.

WANTED—Position as companion or attendant to lady traveling or home. References given. A. X. 56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WESTERN Representative of Eastern manufacturers of power plant machinery desires partnership with other representative handling similar lines. Now covering Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. Business established three years. Addr. GREAT WESTERN CONTRACTING CO., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Several salesmen for very popular motor truck in trucking locality. Also first class mechanic with some sales ability. R. 34, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TYPISTS WANTED—We desire to add to our permanent office staff one or more young women who are skilled typists. Experience on Oliver typewriter and the Dictaphone, and ability in maintaining files. Position permanent. Salary by letter only should state age, whether high school or business college graduate, specific details of business experience, and references. Write to SCOVILL, WELINGTON & COMPANY, Certified Public Accountants and Industrial Engineers, 110 State St., Boston.

WANTED—Woman, Protestant, to assist with light housework and care of little girl; one willing to take child out afternoons and evenings to 3 or 4 days a week. Tel. Edgewater 6000, Chicago.

WANTED—Stenographer; wholesale lumber business; willing to do dictaphone work; time good; offer for advancement. Tel. Wabash 7508, or address J. 28, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Capable girl, Prot., to assist in cleaning up and packing of goods for export. Good home for right party. Wages \$50.00. Mrs. E. Elberg, Box 9, San Luis Obispo, Calif.

MOTHERS HELP—Good wages to right girl. Mrs. JOHN TAYLOR, Jr., 829 W. 59th St., Kansas City, Mo. Bell Phone, Highland 205.

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The Art of Winslow Homer

It was in 1880 about that Winslow Homer astonished many who, knowing his work very well, thought they had gauged his talent and understood its preferences and its range; for he then exhibited a series of water colors conceived in an entirely novel vein. No one could have guessed that he would have attempted such things; yet the moment they were shown no one could doubt whose hand had been at work—so strong were they, so fresh and free, and native. They were marine studies of inconsiderable size, done at Gloucester, Massachusetts. Never before had Homer made color his chief aim or chief means of expression. In his paintings his scheme had usually been cold and unattractive. In his aquarelles he had often used very vivid hues, but rather, it seemed, for the purpose of portraying the effect of strong sunlight than with an eye to color for its own sake; and the result had been vigor not unmingled with crudeness. But in these marine studies color had been his chief concern, and there was much less crudeness, much more beauty in the result. Most of them were stormy sunset views, broadly indicated, strongly emphasized. A sweep of red-barred red sky, a stretch of black-barred red sky, and the great black sails of a fishing boat set against them, with no detail, and the fewest of rough brush-strokes, gave the color scheme of nature intensified, and nature's movement, too—the slow rise and fall of the billows, the lurch of the boat, the heavy pulsation of the air. . . . He had boldly omitted all tones which could not serve his purpose—which was to show the splendor of stormy sunset skies and waters—and then had keyed the chosen tones to deeper force, made them doubly powerful, the reds stronger and the blacks blacker, emphasizing a theme which might well have been thought already too pronounced for artistic life. . . . Homer, however, was so clear and sane and well-poised in his exaggerations that he did more than satisfy the eye. He opened it to the full force and beauty of the natural effects he had translated, and filled for us every future stormy sunset sea with memories of how he had portrayed one like it. . . .

At the Water-Color Exhibition of 1883 Homer again surprised us by a series of drawings with novel claims to admiration. There were pictures of English father girls, set, as usual with him, in landscape surroundings almost as important as the figures themselves, and were by far the finest work he had yet shown in any medium. . . . Homer had clearly understood the American type during many years of labor. Yet he now freed himself so wholly from its influence that these English girls were as typically English as any which had ever come

from a British hand. . . . The most interesting thing about all these pictures was their beauty of line. Linear beauty is a rare quality in modern art—a quality, indeed, for which a modern artist scarcely ever strives without a lapse into conventionality and pseudo-classic lifelessness. And it is a quality which, from earlier signs, we might have thought to be the last which Winslow Homer could achieve. In his paintings composition had not been remarkably good, and in his aquarelles it had been quite neglected. So far as I remember, he had never shown a care for really effective, well-balanced composition, and still less any trace of feeling for the charm and value of pure linear beauty. . . . It looked as though the painter had found, not posed, his figures. But when a result in art looks instinctive—and looks well—we may be sure that it has been the outcome of artistic reasoning and effort. These pictures gave us no right to believe that Homer had always, or often, seen his fisher girls in such fine, harmonious groups, with such fitting accompaniments of line in shore and sky; they gave us every right to feel certain that he merely had seen how splendidly they might be posed and placed, and then had found the right way to do it—not altering, but, in Corot's phrase, "completing" nature.

But the prime excellence of these pictures lay not in one quality or another, which appeared upon analysis, but in the fact that all qualities held so well together in a result so pictorially complete. Outdoor nature had been given the true outdoor look. Facts of atmosphere and light had been translated with wonderful force, and linear beauty was vitalized by great strength in the suggestion of character. Although they were but water colors and pictured toiling peasants merely, they were serious works of "high art"; and by this I mean that they had an ideal cast which placed them far above mere prosaic records of common facts. . . .

Soon after Homer's return from England he went to Florida and the West Indies, and again brought back rich booty of a novel sort. The very essence of the tropics breathed in these new aquarelles—bold, dashing studies of turquoise sea and blazing sun, of bright-hued plastered houses, gaily with vines and flowers, of Negro fishers for sharks and divers for sponges, of impenetrable, luscious jungles and wild, wind-tossed palms. Brighter colors than any impressionist has found in the south of France, he had found in these western isles ignored of art—a stronger light, a more palpitating, scintillating atmosphere, and a race of swart and scantily clothed men, of incomparable artistic value. And with what unshrinking truth to vividness of light and hue he had painted—a colorist now to rank with the boldest and freshest of our time. How wonderfully he had placed in these shimmering scenes his bronzed and dusky figures, eagerly at work on the sea or half beneath it, true, local, individual in type, yet beautiful in outline and arrangement. There was one group leaning over the vessel's side to watch for a diver's reappearance—three almost naked figures, the first crouching, the second leaning, the third standing erect—where the lines built themselves up with extraordinary grandeur, yet with as much simplicity and naturalness as though no Negro in the world had ever taken an awkward pose.—Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

Borrow Visits Cape Finisterra

It was a beautiful autumnal morning when we left the choza and pursued our way to Corcuvion. I satisfied our host by presenting him with a couple of pesetas; and he requested as a favor that if on our return we passed that way, and were overtaken by the night, we would again take up our abode beneath his roof. This I promised, at the same time determining to do my best to guard against the contingency, as sleeping in the loft of a Gallegian hut, though preferable to passing the night on a moor or mountain, is again but desirable.

So we again started at a rapid pace along rough bridleways and footpaths, amidst furze and brushwood. In about an hour we obtained a view of the sea, and directed by a lad, whom we found on the moor employed in tending a few miserable sheep, we bent our course to the northwest, and at length reached the brow of an eminence, where we stopped for some time to survey the prospect which opened before us.

It was not without reason that the Latin gave the name of Finisterra to this district. We had arrived exactly at such a place as in my boyhood I had pictured to myself as the termination of the world, beyond which there was a wild sea, or abyss, or chaos. I now saw far before me an immense ocean, and below me a long and irregular line of lofty and precipitous coast. Certainly in the whole world there is no bolder coast than the Gallegian shore, from the "débouchement" of the Minho to Cape Finisterra. It consists of a granite wall of savage mountains, for the most part serrated at the top, and occasionally broken, where bays and firths like those of Vigo and Pontevedra intervene, running deep into the land. These bays and firths are invariably of an immense depth, and sufficiently capacious to shelter the navies of the proudest maritime nations.

There is an air of stern and savage grandeur in everything around, which strongly captivates the imagination. This savage coast is the first glimpse of Spain which the voyager from the north catches, or he who has plowed his way across the wide Atlantic; and well does it seem to realize all his visions of this strange land. "Yes," he exclaims, "this is indeed Spain—stern, finny Spain. . . . From what land but that before me could have proceeded those portentous beings, . . .



"Cottage in Winter," from a wood block by J. J. Lanckes

Alba and Philip, Cortez and Pizarro—stern colossal specters looming through the gloom of bygone years, like yonder granite mountains through the haze, upon the eye of the mariner? Yes, yonder is indeed Spain—finny, indomitable Spain; land emblematic of its sons. . . .

We descended from the eminence, and again lost sight of the sea amidst ravines and dingles, amongst patches of pine were occasionally seen. Continuing to descend, we at last came, not to the sea, but to the extremity of a long, narrow firth, where stood a village or hamlet; whilst at a small distance, on the western side of the firth, appeared one considerably larger, which was indeed almost entitled to the appellation of town. This last was Corcuvion; the first, if I forget not, was called Ria de Silla. We hastened on to Corcuvion, where I bade my guide make inquiries respecting Finisterra. . . .

We passed on, and striking across a sandy peninsula at the back of the town, soon reached the shore of an immense bay, the north-westernmost end of which was formed by the famed cape of Finisterra, which we now saw before us stretching far into the sea.

Along a beach of dazzling white sand we advanced toward the cape, the bourne of our journey. The sun was shining brightly, and every object was illumined by its beams. The sea lay before us like a vast mirror, and the waves which broke upon the shore were so tiny as scarcely to produce a murmur. On we sped along the deep winding bay, overhung by gigantic hills and mountains. It was upon this beach that, according to the tradition of all ancient Christendom, St. James, the patron saint of Spain, preached the gospel to the heathen Spaniards. Upon this beach had once stood an immense commercial city, the proud seat in all Spain. This now desolate bay had once resounded with the voices of myriads, when the keels and commerce of all the then known world were wafted to Duxo.

"What is the name of this village?" said I to a woman, as we passed by five or six ruinous houses at the bend of the bay, ere we entered upon the peninsula of Finisterra.

"This is no village," said the Gallegian, "this is no village, Sir Cavalier; this is a city—this is Duxo."

So much for the glory of the world! These huts were all that the roaring sea and the tooth of time had left of Duxo, the great city! Onward now to Finisterra.

It was mid-day when we reached the village of Finisterra, consisting of about one hundred houses, and built on the southern side of the peninsula, just before it rises into the huge bluff head which is called the Cape. . . . We were now standing at a great altitude between two bays, the wilderness of waters before us. Of all the ten thousand bays which annually plow those seas in sight of that old cape, not one was to be described. It was a blue, shiny waste, broken by no object save the black head of a sperm whale, which would occasionally show itself at the top, casting up thin jets of brine.—From "The Bible in Spain," by George Borrow.

Time

Now, for the truth of things, time makes no alteration; things are still the same as they are, let the time be past, present, or to come. Those things which we reverence for antiquity, what were they at their first birth? Were they false?—Time cannot make them true. Were they true?—Time cannot make them more true. The circumstance, therefore, of time, in respect of truth and error, is merely impertinent.—John Hales (1628).

From "Snow-Bound"

So all night long the storm roared on: The morning broke without a sun; In tiny spheres traced with lines Of nature's geometric signs, In starry flake, and pellicle, All day the hoary meteor fell; And, when the second morning shone, We looked upon a world unknown, On nothing we could call our own. Around the glistening wonder bent The blue walls of the firmament, No cloud above, no earth below—A universe of sky and snow! The old familiar sights of ours Took marvelous shapes; strange domes and towers Rose up where sty or corn-crib stood, Or garden-wall, or belt of wood; A smooth white mound the brush-pile showed, A fenceless drift what once was road; The bridge-post an old man sat With loose-flung coat and high cocked hat; The well-curb had a Chinese roof; And even the long sweep, high aloft, In its slant splendor, seemed to tell Of Pisa's leaning miracle. —Whittier.

Matthew Arnold and Italian Scenery

Rome, June 5, 1865. My Dearest Mother—I must not be in Rome without writing to you, for, as you may suppose, I think of you very often. . . . My first real impression of Rome was on looking back on it from the railway between this and Albano. All that is said of the impressiveness of the country round Rome—the Campagna and the mountains—is true, and more than true. It is the sight of a country itself, its natural features and views, that I like better than everything else, and here I quite sympathize with dear papa and his liking for being always in a carriage, though perhaps he did not give quite enough time to towns and interiors. But no doubt the towns and interiors are not, to me at least, exactly delightful; but they are a lesson one has to learn, and one has the benefit of it afterwards. But the pleasant thing is moving through the country. The railway goes round to the south of the Alban Hills and then, instead of crossing the Pontine Marshes to Terracina, goes to the north of the Volscian Highlands, and it was this part of the journey, with the Volscian Highlands on one's right, and the Hernican country on the slopes of the Apennines on one's left,—the old Via Latina, with Anagnina, Alatri, Frusino, Signa, Arpinum along the route or not far off it,—that made me, as I went along with his Westphalian maps in my hand, think so perpetually of him and how he would have enjoyed it. The beauty of the country exceeds belief,—the Volscian Highlands particularly, of which I had so often heard him speak, are for shape, wood, and light and color on their northern side, as beautiful as a dream. Then we passed Monte Corsino, after crossing the Liris; and at St. Germans, the town under the great Benedictine Monastery of Monte Corsino, we crossed a river, the Rapido, which satisfied me for volume and clearness of water; that is the great want I feel in the plain or valley; when I see them, the streams have got earthy and turbid, and to see the lakes. At Capua we came on your old route again. . . . And then, about five in the afternoon we came in sight of Vesuvius, smoking, and about half an hour after, I was free of the railroad and emerged in an open carriage upon the shore of the

bay, and followed it to Santa Lucia, where my hotel was. My dearest mother, that is the view, of all the views in the world, that will stay longest with me. For the same reason that I prefer driving through the country to seeing sights in towns I prefer, infinitely prefer as a matter of pleasure, Naples to Rome; I don't you feel this? Capri in front, and the Sorrento peninsula girdling the bay; never can anything give one, of itself, without any trouble on one's own part, such delectation as that.—From "Letters of Matthew Arnold" (Russell edition).

A Sound, and Nothing But a Sound

Aristotle, in the Eleventh Chapter of his Book of Rhetoric, describes two or three kinds of Puns, which he calls Paragrams, among the Beauties of good Writing, and produces instances of them out of some of the greatest Authors in the Greek Tongue. Cicero has sprinkled several of his Works with Puns, and in his Book where he lays down the Rules of Oratory, quotes abundance of Sayings as Pieces of Wit, which also upon Examination prove arrant Puns. But the Age in which the Punn chiefly flourished, was the Reign of King James the First. That learned Monarch was himself a tolerable Punnster, and made very few Bishops or Privy-Counsellors that had not some time or other signified themselves by a Clinch or a Conundrum. It was therefore in this Age that the Punn appeared with Pomp and Dignity. It had before been admitted into merry Speeches and ludicrous Compositions, but was now delivered with great Gravity from the Pulpit, or pronounced in the most solemn manner at the Council-Table. The greatest Authors, in their most serious Works, made frequent use of Puns. The Sermons of Bishop Andrews and the Tragedies of Shakespeare, are full of them. . . .

I must add to these great Authorities . . . that all the Writers of Rhetoric have treated of Punning with very great Respect, and divided the several kinds of it into hard Names, that are reckoned among the Figures of Speech, and recommended as Ornaments in Discourse. I remember a Country Schoolmaster of my Acquaintance told me once, that he had been in Company with a Gentleman whom he had looked upon to be the greatest Paragrammatist among the Moderns. Upon Enquiry, I found my learned Friend had dined that day with Mr. Swan, the famous Punnster. . . . I shall here define it to be a Conceit arising from the use of two Words that agree in the Sound, but differ in the Sense. The only way therefore to try a Piece of Wit, is to translate it into a different Language: If it bears the Test you may pronounce it true; but if it vanishes in the Experiment you may conclude it to have been a Punn. In short, one may say of a Punn as the Countryman described his Nightingale, that it is vox et præterea nihil, a Sound, and nothing but a Sound.—Joseph Addison, in The Spectator.

Fortitude

Oh, never from thy tempted heart Let thine integrity depart; When disappointment fills the cup, Undaunted, nobly drink it up; Truth will prevail, and Justice show Her tardy honors, sure though slow. Bear on, bear bravely on! —Longfellow.

Thinness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE man or woman who is yearning and striving for money, fame, and worldly position ignores the demonstrable fact that true good is immediate. It can neither be deferred to some doubtful future nor regarded as lost in some mistaken past. Activity in accord with Principle knows no neglected opportunity. Since God is always the same infinity, the divine Spirit with its goodness is ever unchangeably identical in quality and quantity. Never could God be more nor less than all there is. Infinity is the only proper measure of God's sameness or identity. Right now God is perfect spiritual substance, which cannot be altered by any seeming process of either human blundering or human ingenuity. Complete Spirit manifests itself as completely present reality. Thus the Life which is Spirit, God, divine substance, is the only present or eternal living there can possibly be.

As idea in Mind, real spiritual living is entirely removed from any absurd supposition of matter. Being all-inclusive, the divine Mind and its idea is what one must everlastingly experience. With more than this all, one could never associate. For whatever one can think of, there must be nothing else than what divine intelligence knows. Only what unlimited consciousness knows of mountain or child or flower is the reality of mountain and child and flower. Into materiality this idea is never fused. Instead it stands out to real consciousness as spiritually distinct and substantial. Its only relationship is to God. Its only entity exists in God. Its very actuality is as the manifestation of Mind with no least tinge of supposed matter. As Mrs. Eddy says on page 276 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Man and his Maker are correlated in divine Science, and real consciousness is cognizant only of the things of God."

Just as the man of Spirit's creating is not dim nor distant, except to mortal sense, which is utterly hypothetical anyway, so the essence of all tangibility is not vaguely remote but is here and now. Leaving no room for a vacuum, the radiance of Mind proves itself infinite. Its infinity is thoroughly comprehensible throughout all its even distribution. The only Mind that can feel anything, feels and enjoys its whole spiritual activity in the present of both time and place. In other words, what the divine Mind knows as present living is all the living that can be characterized by the attribute "this." Spirit's conception of present comfort, present satisfaction, present possession, is certainly not limited to any human concepts.

Note what Mrs. Eddy says in her poem "Truth" (Poems, p. 70):

"Beyond the clouds, away
In the dim distance, lay
A bright and golden shower
At sunset's golden hour.
Like to the soul's glad immortality,
Making this life divine,
Making its waters wine,
Giving the glory that eye cannot see."

Undoubtedly any glimpse of spiritual immensity does glorify all there is to "this life" by showing that the somethingness of divine substance is veritably right where the impossible nothingness of matter claims to be. To be happy as idea, instead of as any presumption of physical personality, is the one glorious experience. The thinness of such joy is undeniable. It is immediate and cannot be destroyed.

The dictionary gives the word "hæcœty" as meaning the thinness which is individuality, whole identity. Strange word though it seems, it comes simply from the feminine of the Latin hic, hæc, hoc which is the demonstrative "this." In Christian Science we need constantly to insist upon the hæcœty or thinness of spiritually harmonious activity, absolutely immediate, individual, indivisible, in its health and strength and happiness. The divine consciousness with all its infinite good is the only consciousness which the real man in God's image reflects right now. As Mrs. Eddy declares at the end of two beautiful paragraphs in Science and Health (p. 674), "This spiritual consciousness is therefore a present possibility."

Now a possibility is not merely something that may or may not be accomplished. The truly present possibility is not subject to either mortal whims or suppositional fate. It is not even contingent on mortal endeavors. Instead it is the absolute ability given by God to His infinite likeness. The very word means to be able here and now without any shadow of hesitancy. There is no putting off, even until the next minute, what Peter calls "the ability which God giveth." As Paul says, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." The one I AM, which is the only self-existence, can do and is doing all good in the eternal now. The strength or energy that is synonymous with active accomplishment is inherent in immortal man.

As Wordsworth wrote, "The clouds that gather round the setting sun Do take a sober coloring from the eye—That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality: Another race hath been, and other palms are won."

The true race, then, is the free course of present immortality without beginning and without end. Once and for all we must turn away from seeming mortality to Mind and its whole idea which is already victorious over any supposition of an impossibility. A re-

turned soldier, who has had to cast aside all the paraphernalia of ordinary material existence for an idea, has learned something of the wondrous truth that righteous activity in the eternity of this present moment is what really counts. And exactly this truth each one must see for himself, if one would prove the presence of substantial achievement in Spirit, not matter. On page 330 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy sums up all this when she says, "St. Paul wrote, 'Rejoice in the Lord always.' And why not, since man's possibilities are infinite, bliss is eternal, and the consciousness thereof is here and now?"

The Description of Geoffrey Chaucer

His stature was not very tall; Leane he was; his legs were small; Hos'd within a stock of red; A button'd bonnet on his head; From under which, did hang, I weene, Silver haire, both bright and sheene. His beard was white, and trimmed round; His countenance blithe, and merry found; A sleevelesse jacket, large and wide. With many pleichures and skirte side. Of water chamlet did he weare; A whittle by his belt he beare. His shooes were cornd, broad before; His inkhorn at his side he wore; And in his hand he bore a book; Thus did this ancient Poet look. —From "Green's Vision" in Oldys' Catalogue of Pamphlets in the Harleian Library.

The Poet

The poet doth not only show you the way, but giveth so sweet a prospect into the way, as will entice any man to enter into it; nay, he doth, as if your journey should be through a fair vineyard, at the very first give you a cluster of grapes, that full of that taste you may long to pass further. . . . He cometh to you with words set in delightful proportion, and with a tale, forthwith, he cometh unto you; with a tale which holdeth little children from play, and old men from the chimney-corner.—Sir Philip Sidney.

The Grandest Thing

So he taught Honest freedom of speech and thought; Taught that truth is the grandest thing; Painter can paint, or poet sing; Taught that under the meanest guise It marches to deeds of high enterprise; . . . Truth, he taught, Claims full freedom of speech and thought. —Julia C. R. Dorr.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14, 1920

EDITORIALS

The American System Is Working

MORE clearly than ever, in the light of accumulated information, stands forth the fact that the issue in the suspension of the five Socialists from the New York Legislature is the pure American idea of representative government. There is no issue of the support or rejection of Socialism. Socialism is not at stake. Americanism is at stake. The main question is just this: Shall the representatives of a minority party, elected by votes lawfully cast in their respective districts, be debarred from representing their constituents in an elective assembly by the majority vote of that assembly? The difficulty that has arisen in the effort to answer this question, however, is exactly the difficulty that has been encountered all over the United States wherever, since the outbreak of the war, the Americanism of groups or individuals has been questioned. Here, as in countless other cases that caused trouble locally and generally during the war period, there is a declaration of strict adherence to the American idea, but an answering doubt as to just what this declaration means. Is the pledged loyalty true loyalty? That is what thoroughgoing Americans were continually seeking to be assured of, as they had to deal with instance after instance during the war; and that is what they seek to be assured of now. Therefore it is on the whole satisfactory that the New York Assembly will insist upon satisfying itself of the eligibility of the five men debarred before it allows them to take their seats.

It is clearer now than at first that disharmony is tentative, not necessarily final. And the question whether even such comment as that of the Honorable Charles E. Hughes, undoubtedly soundly American on the issues as he understood them, took into consideration all phases of the case, is of itself enough to argue the need of more time for reaching the final decision. There can hardly be disagreement anywhere, among true Americans, with Mr. Hughes' contention that to deny the duly elected representatives of the Socialist revolutionaries a right to assist in the making of the laws is to force revolutionists toward violence. Every true American wishes, with Mr. Hughes, to see Socialists, as well as Republicans and Democrats, enjoy their political rights. In the same way, Americans join with him in demanding that proof of guilt of these individuals shall be produced before they be permanently enjoined from acting as representatives. Just this procedure is now under way. The Assembly is the judge of the fitness of its own members. It is now, through a proper committee, determining the question of fitness of the five men suspended.

The question, however, has become a question within a question. A split hair must again be split. The inner question is, What, in these circumstances, constitutes guilt? Obviously the answer must turn on whether the revolutionary purpose involves direct action to overthrow the existing American form of government. That is to say, on whether it involves actual violence or merely effort through constitutional methods. If these five men are, or have been, by their own direct action, undertaking to overthrow government, it will be difficult to see how they can be held guiltless, especially if the terms of the new congressional act against sedition are to be taken as a measure of such offenses. But if these men have taken no such direct action of themselves, or as individuals, yet have pledged themselves to uphold a party that advocates and instigates direct action, are they personally guilty by virtue of that party pledge? That this question has now come out clearly, is well. Such a question is typical of the increased complexity of the economic as well as political considerations with which the country has been gradually brought face to face. Such a question is worth careful notation, for it shows the inadequacy of mere perfunctory patriotism or the hurrah type of Americanism to grapple with the real menace to Americanism of today.

These five New York Socialists are pledged to uphold their party. That seems clear. What has to be determined is, whether the party, to which these men are pledged, is or has been engaged in direct action to overthrow the existing government. Apparently it has not. True, its manifesto, following the Chicago meeting of last summer, declared for the ideas of uncompromising international Socialism, including the wresting of all government from the control of the capitalist class; it also declared for solidarity with the revolutionary workers of Russia and the radical Socialists of Germany and Austria-Hungary in their efforts to establish working-class rule. But these declarations were modified by a clause declaring that "the workers of the United States should do all in their power to restore and maintain civil rights, to the end that the transition from capitalism to Socialism may be effected without resort to the drastic measures made necessary by autocratic despotism." It will be up to the Assembly's committee to determine the issue here raised.

One other complication, already brought out into the open, is that concerning the oath of office. As assemblymen, the Socialists must solemnly swear to "support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York." If they are now guiltless, and live up to the terms of this oath, nobody can object to their serving. But as representatives of the Socialist Party they apparently have pledged themselves, under penalty, to carry out the instructions of the Socialist Party committee in whatever they do or vote for in the Assembly. And this committee admits to membership not American citizens only but aliens and minors, including those who believe in the overthrow of the existing forms of government. Does this mean that the five Socialists, as members of the Assembly, will be agents of direct revolutionists rather than representatives of a legitimate American minority?

Let the Assembly committee, acting in the manner duly and properly provided, have time to answer.

Coming Women's Congress in Madrid

THE International Woman Suffrage Alliance is carrying the war into the enemy's camp. At any rate, in fixing upon Madrid as the scene of the next international women's congress, it has shown itself determined to carry the cause of the emancipation of women into a country which has, hitherto, accorded but scant welcome to such questions. As Miss Chrystal Macmillan, secretary of the alliance, very justly remarked to a representative of this paper, shortly before she left London for Madrid to make arrangements for the coming congress, the Latin races have not, hitherto, shown themselves particularly progressive on the question of women's rights. Indeed, they have shown themselves decidedly reactionary. Recently, however, there appears to have been an awakening, and that too where it was most needed, namely, in Spanish-speaking countries. Not only is the forthcoming international convention to be held in Madrid on the cordial invitation of the Union of Spanish Women, but the alliance has recently received applications for affiliation from such Spanish-speaking countries as Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Uruguay.

The decision of the alliance is, therefore, specially statesmanlike. An international congress in Madrid will give the impetus to the movement in the Spanish-speaking world which it so much needs; whilst it will afford to the Spanish people in particular an example of practical achievement than which, at the present moment, nothing could well be, for them, more valuable. For the convention which will meet at Madrid, next March or April, will be, in a very special sense, a convention of achievement. At the last international congress, that held in Budapest in 1913, the vast majority of the delegates represented women still unenfranchised. At Madrid, the majority of the delegates will represent enfranchised women. They will, moreover, represent women who have achieved things which, seven years ago, it was largely thought impossible for them ever to achieve, and they will meet, not as people who are claiming the right to be heard, but as people who will most certainly be heard, and are sure that what they have to say will be accorded the most careful attention.

The agenda for the great gathering has not yet been drawn up in detail, but many of the questions which will be discussed, and, where possible, decided, are well known. The industrial and professional status of women, the question of the nationality of married women, marriage laws, and the guardianship and rights of children will be amongst the questions considered; whilst the alliance will discuss and decide how best it can help to forward the emancipation of women in those countries where the vote has not yet been won.

In Spain, of course, it is a generally recognized fact that the great obstacle to the granting of the vote to women is the Roman Catholic church. This is the case in all Latin countries, but it is particularly noticeable in Spain, where clericalism utterly refuses to countenance any association of women which does not include the word (Roman) "Catholic" in its title. What this means, those who have any understanding of the present social system in Spain will appreciate. The position, however, even in this respect, is very far from being fixed and settled. What has already happened in France, and is rapidly happening in Italy is certain to happen in Spain.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance is undoubtedly right in going to Madrid, and the progress of the women's movement in Spain, during the next twelve months, ought to be both interesting and significant.

"Lifting of the Ban" in Canada

THE statement issued recently by the Canadian Government concerning the liquor situation in the Dominion was as welcome as it was necessary. True, the exact position of the law relating to the liquor traffic still remains what it has been for a considerable time past, a matter for experts; but the government statement at least places the blame for the present complicated situation where it belongs, namely, on the Canadian Senate.

The story of the great muddle, as unfolded in this statement, is straightforward enough. The orders-in-council, passed some two years ago, prohibiting the importation of and inter-provincial trade in intoxicating liquor provided that the orders should remain in force during the war and for one year thereafter. Shortly after the signing of the armistice, however, the law officers of the crown advised that all orders-in-council, passed under the War Measures Act, should cease to be operative as soon as the war came to an end. In order to meet this situation, as far as it affected the liquor traffic, the Canadian Government introduced legislation in the House of Commons, last spring, designed to validate the orders-in-council by giving them the authority of parliamentary enactments. The measure passed the House of Commons without amendment, but, when it came to the Senate, the provision that the restrictions should remain in force "for twelve months after the war" was deleted, by a vote of 34 to 24, thus leaving the situation practically unchanged. The government, however, was in earnest in the matter, as it always has been, and within a comparatively short time, had succeeded in placing upon the statute book a body of legislation which conferred upon the provinces the most far-reaching and drastic powers in the direction of local option. When these measures were passed, at the last session, it was recognized that there would necessarily be "an interregnum between the date when the orders-in-council would expire and the prohibition of importation would go into force in case the provinces desired to take a vote on the question."

It is this interregnum which is today in being. The so-called "lifting of the ban" in Canada which took place some weeks ago is, therefore, very far indeed from indicating any change of view on the part of either the Canadian people or the Canadian Government on the liquor question. The abrogation of the orders-in-council is simply the outcome of a desire on the part of the government to abide by the decision of the law officers of the

crown. The government stated most emphatically, at the time the orders were abrogated that its purpose was not to lift the ban on liquor, but simply to reestablish peace conditions at a time when the Dominion, for all domestic purposes, was at peace. The fact that this lifting of the ban has rendered possible widespread movements of liquor, throughout the Dominion, is due, of course, entirely to the action of the Canadian Senate, early last summer, in refusing to validate the orders-in-council.

Prohibition Eve

FORTUNATELY there can really be no eve before prohibition, no exciting moment in the irresistible subsiding of the liquor traffic in the United States, that can be unduly celebrated. The whole activity of prohibition has gone on so rightly that the war-time prohibition merges into the permanent freedom without any sharp break. Thus all the reserving of tables in cafés for the night before the constitutional amendment takes effect can lead to nothing of any actual interest either to those who have hitherto been drinkers or to the curious. The only liquor consumed in restaurants would be dispensed illegally, or, at the most, carried in boldly by the people themselves from their private stores. Now when men and women walk into a restaurant with their bottles in their hands, much of the mere glamour that has so subtly connected itself with drinking has departed, and the whole thing stands forth in its utter grossness. In other words, without the old so-called amenities of drinking, without the camouflage of special ways of serving, and so on, it is evident that the only reason why people have ever been drinking intoxicants has been for the alcohol they contained. And once the average citizen of intelligence sees this, he turns, once and for all, from the animality of false stimulants.

Each step that has been exploited by the liquor interests as a remaining hope has failed. Even 2.75 per cent beer has to go. Such attempts as those to forestall the passing of further enforcement measures by legislatures cannot succeed. The fact is that the whole world is awakening to see that it is undeniably better off without liquor than with it. So any delaying of the inevitable last minute is futile and comic. The last doing of anything that should never have been done in the first place deserves no special ceremonies. Suppose a thief should decide to indulge in a final night of robberies just before a time he had set for the beginning of an honest career. He would be simply jeopardizing to that extent his own hope of happiness from the right action that he had determined on. The only right way, therefore, is to take one's stand immediately with one's first decision as to the right way, and stick to it joyously ever after. This, of course, is the way for a country and a world, as well as for an individual.

Toy-Time and After

STRICTLY speaking, of course, it is always toy-time, for what nursery does not maintain its little group of faithful, though battered toy survivors that claim intermittent consideration in all seasons? But the term will serve for those wonderful December days when all the new population of toyland descends upon the city stores, awaiting selection by their future masters and mistresses, just as farmer boys in Northern England at one time congregated in market towns for the annual "hirings" with new clothes, well-plastered hair, and fluffy, woolen monkeys on wire in their buttonholes, awaiting engagement for the coming year's labor on the land. For that brief but joyous period even the stern, business tone of London melted into warm smiles as the engaging work of toy selection proceeded in its shops and on the streets, where pavement peddlers discarded their stock of collar-studs and lead pencils, and filled their trays with toy novelties.

Now, when toy-time is over, the toys that bid the delighted children come and admire them in the fairy atmosphere of the bazaars have been taken into the strange new atmosphere of the nursery. And what a change it is! At the toy show all was laughter, hand-clapping, and fun, as each new toy displayed its accomplishments for the first time. But in the nursery the little people have their strict rules of propriety which must be enforced with the utmost gravity. Many a bright-colored, attractive toy that could raise a laugh with its unexpected quips, and so counted on easy success in the nursery, has had cause to know how much it was mistaken and how little its small owner regarded it as a permanent source of fun. Indeed, it is but a small proportion of that motley crowd on the toy tables of the stores that reaches the confidential inner circles of the nursery. By far the greater number soon join the ranks of the supernumeraries, choking the store-room, attics, and, like Hans Andersen's snobbish little bouncing ball, the gutter.

Why this toy or that should pass the test without question, while others, apparently no less attractive, are soon discarded, is no more easy to explain than was the preference shown by Queen Victoria, when a little girl, for dolls of from three to six inches tall, when the biggest and handsomest of all doll-doms must have been at her beck and call. Certainly it is not the most beautiful, the most grotesque, the most gaudy, or the most novel that necessarily win their young possessor's affection. A dilapidated Golliwog or an utterly unprepossessing rag doll may take precedence over the daintiest, pink-cheeked, flaxen-haired maiden in wax, or the most resplendent Squawk-a-Boos of the zoological department. The very "latest thing" in tanks and dreadnaughts may be put to rout by an obsolescent regiment of leaden red-coats or a nondescript yacht with a lug-sail. Not infrequently the toy, that puts forth no pretensions to bright colors or eccentricity, but copies the grown-up things that interest mothers and fathers, such as a railway with real switches, an automobile with a real horn, a perambulator with a real cover to raise and put down, or a kitchen stove with real frying pans, is immediately received into the most solemn councils of the nursery caucus. Again, the apparatus that appeals to the ambitious young builder of houses, cathedrals,

and cities, or to the young mechanic, may sometimes pass lightly into the most favored section for the coming year.

But to attempt, as an armchair observer, to establish generalizations in these grave affairs would be fruitless, if not impertinent. Suffice it to say that toy-time, so-called, is over, and it is now the period "after," when millions of little toys are passing through the great ordeal of their careers, which will settle with terrible finality their future status in the nursery. The favored ones may feel greatly honored. Toys have exceeded many times over the traditional quota of the stocking-full per child, without any corresponding expansion of the children's affections. The selected must have rare qualities. What these qualities must be is not known till the after-toy-time test in the nursery. Perhaps not even then.

Notes and Comments

WHEN Queen Elizabeth was present in the Hall at Middle Temple, in London, on the occasion of the first performance of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," it would have been a rash man who would have dared to predict what would be the next occasion on which women would be permitted in the Hall in an official capacity. Such a one would, in fact, have had to look forward more than 300 years, for if historical records are to be depended upon, the latter occasion was when the four women, who have recently been admitted as students to the Temple, formally "dined in the Hall" with the Benchers.

IN THEIR customary passage through the great miscellaneous throng in the railway terminal, few Americans notice the presence of the women wearing badges who represent the activity of the Travelers Aid Society, but a current newspaper article describing the work of the organization may make any reader glad that it exists, and is efficiently attending to business. That business is looking out for travelers who would otherwise be in distress, and, in some cases, indeed, come to serious grief. With its officials on duty at about 175 stations, the Travelers Aid Society daily proves itself, to many such travelers, an unexpected blessing. It puts on duty at each station a person who is there to help any traveler who meets an unexpected situation and knows not what to do.

WHEN Bolshevik historians undertake the task of tracing the history of their movement to its first "rosy-fingered dawn" in another period, they may well select for its "morning star" William Godwin, who, in the days of the French Revolution, was busy evolving his so-called "New Philosophy" in the book, "Political Justice." This book, according to Professor Saintsbury, is one of the first in any language to "advocate complete reversal, or at any rate removal, of all hitherto accepted principles of law in politics, religion, and morals." Concerning the maintenance of order in his new régime, Godwin says: "Disputes would in reality be impossible." If another should come and want his table, he would reply: "Let us compare the urgency of my need and yours, and let justice decide." So the matter would settle itself. As to work, Godwin finds that half-an-hour's work a day, on the part of every one, would be sufficient to satisfy all reasonable wants of the human race. In this last he showed the courage of his convictions afterward by subsiding into a sinecure office under the government.

AS THE financial incentives to authorship provided by Joseph Pulitzer for the year 1920 are made public, one can foresee much activity of pens and typewriters. There is a prize of \$1000 for the novel which "best presents the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of manners and manhood;" and another of like value for the American play, performed in New York, which "best represents the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste and manners." He who writes the "best book on the history of the United States" will receive \$2000; and the author of the "best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people" will receive \$1000. The ambitious biographer, however, must put aside the impulse to write about George Washington or Abraham Lincoln, and thus much paper and ink is conserved in the beginning. And when the prizes come to be awarded it may safely be predicted that many will criticize the verdict of the judges on novel and play, even though few pay much attention to the verdict on history or biography—except, of course, the historians and biographers.

SOME time ago a thick book was written for the purpose of showing the good qualities of the Borgia family. Efforts of a nature akin to this are made from time to time in all lands. An interesting example of this occurs in New York, where, in the columns of the press, writers are exciting themselves over the virtues and other qualities of Aaron Burr, one writer giving the idea that the opponent of Alexander Hamilton was a great man and another holding that he was a bad man. The general opinion of posterity has been that Burr was a man who did not well, but ill, and by this time it may be said to be an impersonal opinion, because it is founded, not on whether Burr was "better" or "greater" than Hamilton, but on what would have been the consequences if Burr had succeeded in what he tried to do.

A REMARKABLE statement is made by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner for the City of New York, in a letter to Dr. W. H. Park, the director of the Bureau of Laboratories of that city. It is, in fact, of so startling a nature, when one considers its source, that it arouses more than interest. The statement is in relation to the appearance of an alleged epidemic disease in the city, and reads as follows: "If I am correctly informed, no progress has been made in our knowledge of measles for the last thirty-five years." When the truth of this statement is generally realized and, what is more, when it is realized how much wider might be its scope of application, another step will have been taken toward emancipation from the fetish of medical infallibility.